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In April 1961, questionnaires were mailed to members of many academic and professional organizations to discover research in the field of intergroup relations. Approximately 200 persons wrote of research undertaken. Abstracts of the reported research are presented under one of three headings -- completed, current, and planned.

Completed and current studies in the general area of prejudice and discrimination include: measurement of stereotyping; emotion in prejudice; evaluational reactions to accented-English speech; minority group identification; propaganda effects on the prejudiced personality; the functions of stereotypes in behavior; race awareness among preadolescent boys; racial ethnocentrism; and Negroes who are prejudiced toward Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Among the more specific studies in racial, religious, and ethnic relations are such studies as assimilation of the Spokane Indians, Jewish-Gentile courtship, the Jews of Middletown, reactions to temple bombing, the self-image of the American Jew, crisis in a flooded U.S.-Mexican bordertown, and assimilation in America: theory and reality.

Some of the planned research projects which propose to lessen gaps in knowledge include feed-back of social science data into local communities, racial relations among alcoholics and drug addicts, and sources of social resistance to desegregation.

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DESEGREGATION & INTERGROUP RELATIONS
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Research Bull. on...

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RESEARCH BULLETIN on INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Formerly Joint Newsletter on Intergroup Relations

JANUARY, 1962

THE PURPOSE OF THIS ISSUE

Following the pattern established with the publication of the January 1961 issue of the *Joint Newsletter on Intergroup Relations,* this issue now entitled *Research Bulletin on Intergroup Relations* is devoted in the main to reporting research in ethnic and racial relations that has recently been completed, is currently under way, or is being planned by respondents to the 1961 SSSP-SPSSI questionnaire. In addition, in this issue we include the many recommendations offered by our correspondents in response to the following question which appeared on the mailed schedule: "Are there any particular areas in the intergroup relations field where you would like to see more research undertaken or where you feel there is a gap in present knowledge?"

We continue to see the function of this endeavor as a "clearing house operation" and therefore abstracts appear—in most cases—as presented by the correspondent himself. (Included are abstracts stating problems and conclusions, but no methodology, and those stating methods with no conclusions.) In some instances, where full-length articles or unpublished reports were mailed, the Editor has written the abstract. In each case, the name and address of the researcher(s) is offered and readers are encouraged to contact these persons directly for elaboration and clarification and for completed reports when available.

RESEARCH BULLETIN ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

Committee on Desegregation and Integration
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
Division 9 of the American Psychological Association
Committee on Intergroup Relations
Society for the Study of Social Problems
Affiliated with the American Sociological Association

Editor: Peter I. Rose, Smith College
with the editorial assistance of Beau Fly Jones

THE 1961 CENSUS OF RESEARCH IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS

In April 1961 questionnaires were mailed to the members of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, the members of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and to members of the many organizations, academic and professional, dealing with intergroup problems in the United States. The respondents were asked whether they were personally engaged in action work in the field of intergroup relations; whether in the past year they, their students, their colleagues, or their agency had been involved in research in intergroup relations—the area in which such research might have been conducted, the title of the project or projects, and the current state of any research in which they were engaged—and, finally, they were asked to write a brief abstract including major hypotheses, methodology, and findings of any such research.

Over 450 schedules were returned and approximately 200 persons wrote of research in which they or their col-

Bennett O. Stalvey

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leagues were engaged or that they had recently finished. It is from these responses that the following material is drawn. A selection of research was made on the basis of its apparent relevance for the readers of the *Research Bulletin on Intergroup Relations*. Many of the other studies are interesting but have only tangential relevance for our purposes, and are, therefore, not reported. As in the past, the reported research is presented under one of three headings—completed, current, and planned—and these headings are subdivided into what seemed to be the most appropriate categories. The arbitrary sub-divisions do overlap and many papers that are subsumed under one heading might have been placed under another. This is further complicated by the fact that the correspondents themselves frequently placed them in a category which did not seem, to us, to be the most appropriate.

COMPLETED RESEARCH

The abstracts which follow are drawn from those correspondents who indicated that their research was completed, that a final report had already been prepared, and in several instances, already published.

Prejudice and Discrimination: General

"A Percentage Scale for the Measurement of Stereotypes," Bruce M. Pringle, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

This study is an analysis of data collected by a Master's candidate, Carl B. King, on the topic, "Religiosity and Stereotyping in a Sample of Catholic Women." The correspondent begins by stating, "Studies of stereotyping have customarily asked respondents whether members of some group have certain characteristic traits to a greater degree than the general population. In this study, respondents rated the percentage of group members believed to possess a given trait." The respondents were asked to rate four ethnic groups and "average Americans" on fifteen different traits. The questionnaire presented a horizontal line (labelled at 10 per cent intervals from 0 to 100 per cent) for each trait. A check mark indicated the proportion of group members believed to exhibit that characteristic.

The means of the ratings clustered around 67 per cent on traits generally regarded as desirable and around 33 per cent on undesirable ones. It was hypothesized that operation of a social stereotype would decrease variability in the ratings of a trait. However, items on which a group is rated most differently from "average American" tended to be more variable. The fact that eight typical ratings tended to fall toward the center rather than the ends of the rating scale may explain this finding.

The study confirms the usual picture of stereotype content, but suggests that members of out-groups are not seen as all alike. "The percentage rating method appears useful for extending knowledge of the stereotyping process."

Editor's note: A paper representing these findings was read at the 1961 meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Society.

"Attitude Development and Change," Carolyn K. Staats, Department of Sociology and Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

The reporter summarizes her study by stating: "Two experiments were conducted to test the hypothesis that attitude responses elicited by a word can be conditioned to a contiguously presented socially significant verbal stimulus. A name (e.g., Dutch) was presented eighteen times, each time paired with the auditory presentation of a different word. While these words were different, they all had an identical evaluative meaning component. In Experiment #1, composed of 93 college students, one national name was paired with positive evaluative meaning and another was paired with a negative evaluative meaning. In Experiment #2 (consisting of 73 college students) familiar masculine names were used. In each experiment there was significant evidence that the meaning responses had been conditioned to the names."

"Ethnophaulisms and Ethnocentrism," Erdman B. Palmore, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Ethnophaulisms are derogatory nicknames used by one racial or ethnic group against another. On the basis of an analysis of various dictionaries of slang, five generalizations are suggested by Palmore: (1) all racial and ethnic grooups use ethnophaulisms; (2) the greater the number of ethnophaulisms used against a group, the greater is the prejudice against the group; (3) when the out-group is a different race, most ethnophaulisms express and support the stereotype of physical differences; (4) when the out-group is the same general racial type, most ethnophaulisms express and support stereotypes of highly visible cultural differences; and (5) the derivations of most ethnophaulisms express and support some negative stereotypes. Palmore concludes that ethnophaulisms may be essential to the support and spread of ethnocentrism.

"The Effects of Reward in Reducing Negative Attitudes toward Negroes," Albert J. Lott, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

This study begins with the basic hypothesis that "if a person is rewarded in the presence of a Negro, he will

develop positive attitudes toward the Negro and toward Negroes in general." The correspondent indicates that the methodology for reward manipulation is to be found in an article by Lott and Lott, in the *Jounral of Abnormal and Social Psychology,* Vol. 61, 1960, pp. 297-300.

In a classroom of elementary school children, the Horowitz Faces Test was given before and after the experiment and sociometric ratings were also made. Lott found his hypothesis to be supported on tests given immediately after the reward situation. Tests which were given one week later showed the same trends but the magnitude of the effect was reduced.

A report is being prepared on this research.

"Emotion in Prejudice," Joseph B. Cooper, Department of Psychology, San Jose State College, San Jose, California.

Three exploratory studies were designed to test the thesis that prejudicial attitudes are supported by relatively high levels of emotionality. If the thesis is adequate, it should be possible to detect the presence of emotion by physiological means as well as by attitude scale content analysis and overt behavior observation. A Stoelting Psychogalvanoscope which indicates units of resistance from skin changes was used in all three studies.

In the first study twenty-six of 176 college students tested for having prejudicial attitudes were selected. The twenty available for further research were then tested according to their responses to vocal contradictions of their (pre-established) positive and negative attitudes. The findings supported the contention that the group-name (ethnic and national) stimulus was principally responsible for response magnitude rather than the valuation statement itself.

The second study was designed to test only negative prejudicial attitudes. This time twenty-three students were selected from a larger group on the same basis as before. Similar procedures were used and the results tended to confirm the findings of the first study.

As a third check, the basic design of the first two sudies was reversed. On the basis of measurements for galvanic skin response to group name stimulus, the experimenters predicted how the fifty-three subjects would rate and rank the groups in attitude scales. The basic prediction was: an excessive galvanic skin response to a complimentary statement concerning a group identifies a negative prejudice.

Editor's note: For further information see Joseph B. Cooper, "Emotion in Prejudice," *Science,* Vol. 130, No. 3371, 1950, pp. 314-318.

"Evaluational Reactions to Accented-English Speech," Moshe Anisfeld, Norman Bogo, and Wallace E. Lambert, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Samples of Gentile and Jewish college students were asked to evaluate the personality characteristics underlying eight voices presented to them on tape. Some voices used standard English while others spoke English with a Jewish accent. The subjects were not made aware that actually the same individuals one time spoke without the accent and at another time with the accent so that comparisons of evaluational reactions to the two guises could be made for each of the four speakers. The comparative favorableness of evaluations of the two guises was correlated with various measures of attitudes toward Jews for both samples of subjects.

The results indicate that the accented guises were comparatively devaluated on height, good looks, and leadership for both Gentile and Jewish subjects and when the accented guise was perceived as being either Jewish or non-Jewish. The Gentile subjects did not consider the accented guise as more favorable on any trait while the Jewish subjects evaluated the accented guise more favorably on sense of humor, entertainingness and kindness. Jewish subjects also categorized many more voices, even those using standard English, as being Jewish than did Gentile subjects.

No relations were observed between the differential evaluations of the guises and attitudes toward Jews, a finding which supports the notion that the technique used is especially sensitive to stereotypes rather than to attitudes.

When asked to evaluate their own personalities from their own speech style, Jewish subjects gave evidence of having decidedly more favorable self-images than did Gentile subjects. This unanticipated finding and the others are discussed.

"Minority Group Identification and Inter-Group Relations," Jack Rothman, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

In a summary statement mailed to us, Rothman states that "it was plotted out that a member of a minority group living in American society has a dual adjustment to make. He must develop a suitable pattern of adjustment to both his minority in-group and to the out-group comprising American society as a whole." Rothman then discusses the Lewinian hypothesis that for a minority member to develop healthy relationships with individuals of an out-group he must first achieve a firm and clear sense of identification of himself and his own group. He further argues that while Lewin's thesis is widely accepted there has been no empirical authentication of its validity. Moreover, there

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is a counter hypothesis proposed on this issue. This hypothesis suggested that there is no clear, consistent relationship between minority group identification and out-group relatedness. A minority group member's posture toward an out-group is fashioned by a multiplicity of factors: his sense of personal security; his constructiveness of the family constellation in infancy and childhood; the specific out-group attitudes held and conveyed by the parents; the inner group attitudes prevailing in the immediate neighborhood and fostered in its institutions; concrete out-group experiences which the child encounters, including being subjected to prejudice and discrimination; out-group attitudes of peers and significant adults outside the family circle; strength and nature of the individual's feelings of belonging to his minority in-group; and others.

The key hypothesis—"Minority group identification constitutes only one factor of many and is not the key and determining force"—was experimentally tested. The results supported in rather clear-cut fashion the writer's contention that there is not an essential correlation between in-group identification and out-group relatedness.

Two conclusions for practice were drawn: (1) There may be valid and even compelling value arguments in support of a strong in-group position. The present research, however, discounts an in-group position based on the social-psychological rationale of building better inter-group relationships. (2) Minority group agencies which consider constructive inter-group relations an important value for their members must deal with this as a distinct and prominent problem. It is not enough to foster strong intergroup identification on the assumption that this will somehow evoke positive out-group relatedness. The development of proper out-group attitudes must be treated as a weighty subject in its own right.

The correspondent concludes with the following statement: "Finally a plea is made for an open-minded, experimental approach, devoid of emotionalism, in studying the human dimensions of this problem so that decisions may be made on the basis of sound common knowledgeable judgment."

Editor's note: For further information see Jack Rothman, "In-Group Identification and Out-Group Association: A Theoretical and Experimental Study," *Journal of Jewish Communal Service*, Vol. 37, No. 1, Fall, 1960.

"The Wrath of the Bigot: An Analysis of Protest Mail," H. H. Toch, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

An editorial in an Oregon newspaper (The Bend *Bulletin*) occasioned a campaign of "letters to the editor" by leaders and members of several American "hate" groups. These letters were subjected to an exhaustive content analysis with a view to gaining a closer understanding of the dynamics of such "protest mail."

The results of the analysis were discussed under the heading of two "phases" into which the campaign seemed to divide itself. The first phase featured direct attacks by hate group leaders, whereas the second phase consisted largely of apparently irrelevant literature mailed by followers. Several psychological mechanisms appeared to be displayed, and these were isolated and discussed.

Editor's note: For further information see: H. H. Toch, S. E. Deutsch, and D. M. Wilkins, "The Wrath of the Bigot: An Analysis of Protest Mail," *Journalism Quarterly*, 1960, 37, pp. 173-185; 266.

Racial, Religious and Ethnic Relations

"Assimilation in America: Theory and Reality," Milton M. Gordon, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts.

The author outlines the history of the three main conceptual models explaining how "a nation (in the beginning largely white. Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant) has absorbed over 41 million immigrants. . . ."

Competing with the concept of "Anglo-Saxon conformity" which reached its peak in the Americanization movement during World War I and was institutionalized by the national origins formula in the 1920's is the ideology of the "melting pot," introduced into scholarly writings by F. J. Turner. It was Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy, however, who discovered that from 1820 to 1940 there was a tendency for national groupings to intermarry across lines of religious background and thereby create a "triple melting pot" of Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. Justifying this concept is the idea of "cultural pluralism," which was a fact in American life before it became a theory.

Referring to his own distinction, the author concludes that while *behavioral assimilation*, the absorption of cultural behavior patterns of the "host" society has taken place to a considerable degree, *structural assimilation*, whereby immigrants and their descendants enter into social cliques and institutional activities, has not been extensive. Thus, rather than triple or cultural pluralism, we have *structural pluralism*. Two exceptions to this are the nationality groups which have tended to merge within each of the three major religious groups and intellectual sub-societies in which there is marked structural intermixture among persons of various ethnic backgrounds. The answer to why this is so lies in the attitudes of both the majority and the minority and the interaction of these attitudes. That is, white Protestant America has never really offered to accept minorities and minorities have been divided and ambiguous.

Editor's note: For a fuller report of this article, see: Milton M. Gordon, "Assimilation in America: Theory and Reality," *Daedalus*, Spring 1961, pp. 263-285.

"Assimilation of the Spokane Indians," Carol L. Stone and Prodipto Roy, Department of Rural Sociology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.

This exploratory model for the measurement of assimilation is broken down into three social processes—acculturation, social integration, and amalgamation. A random sample of Spokane Indians is compared with whites residing in the same county. Acculturation is measured in terms of socio-economic status variables—education, level of living, and occupation—and indicates that Indians have much lower status. Social integration measures show integration in the formal institutional system and cleavage in the voluntary organizations. Amalgamation was inversely related to age and directly to education, level of living, and income.

Using age as a dependent variable, to manifest the changes in the 50-year span of time, the multiple R^2 showed that education, social participation, level of living, and income explained over 60 per cent of the variation.

The correspondents indicate that a bulletin entitled "Assimilation of the Spokane Indians" is in press.

"Catastrophe and Crisis in a Flooded U.S.-Mexican Border Community," Ellwin R. Stoddard, Department of Sociology, Drake University, Des Moines, 11, Iowa.

This study was done in an Anglo-Latino setting. An analytical model was developed of six major dimensions which determine the emergence of non-reciprocal expectations between individuals, between organizations, and between socio-cultural systems. From 86 direct interviews taken by bi-lingual investigators (one total community) and from more than a dozen focussed interviews of the dominant leaders and workers in the voluntary organizations, an analysis was made to see if cleavages in interpersonal, interorganizational, and intersystemic relations could be foreseen. It was found that the dimensions of crisis tremendously increased the predictability of cleavages that would arise. Moreover, it was found that the relationship between the giver and receiver of aid for the Latino population was a greater determinant in the acceptance or rejection of aid than the clarity of the goods or services offered to them.

Traditional stereotypes of the "wheedling, dole-seeking, dependent" Mexican persisted, and when these people refused to accept the Anglo-organizations' help, the Latinos were accused of being dumb, bull-headed and illiterate, or stubborn.

An interesting sidelight was the discovery that those Latinos who refused outside help and got assistance from their relatives were not dropped without further help at a crucial time in the rehabilitation period like those who were dependent on outside help. Thus, the perception that Ango-aiding organizations do not care, never carry you through, was advanced and strengthened in spite of the great amount of time and money spent in the project by Red Cross and other relief organizations.

"Jewish-Gentile Courtship: An Exploratory Study of a Social Process," John E. Mayer, 5505 Independence Avenue, New York 71, New York.

There are many occasions in which attachments develop between persons who are negatively predisposed before meeting. Not infrequently, individuals become friendly with or even marry those they have formerly looked upon as ineligible. The aim of the study was to explore some of the processes leading to attachments of this type.

"To shed light on this problem, interviews were conducted with Jews and Gentiles who had been intent upon contracting an in-group marriage but who subsequently married outside their group. The respondents were located through the help of clergymen, students who were attending local colleges, acquaintances [of the researcher] and acquaintances of theirs, and through mixed couples we had already interviewed. In all, forty-five couples, living in a New York metropolitan area, were intterviewed during 1954. The couples were spoken with in separate rooms but at the same time. While I interviewed the husband my wife interviewed the wife."

The study focuses upon the respondent's pre-marital relationship with his partner, his parents, and his friends. Within these three sets of relationships, an effort is made to identify some of the factors accounting for these marriages and to develop hypotheses which might explain the outcome.

The full account of the study was scheduled to be published by The Free Press in the fall of 1961.

"Intermarriage: A Review of the Social Science Literature on the Subject," Bernard Kligfeld, Temple Immanuel, Long Beach, New York.

In reviewing the literature on inter-faith marriages, the author considers such topics as who intermarries, why, the effects of such marriages, and their incidence. He finds that one study by Levenson and Levenson on Jewish intermarriage is particularly interesting because it is one of the few that do not base their findings entirely on "maladjusted" couples seeking help.

After a review of some forty-seven studies, the author concludes that "Jews who intermarry are either unable

to solve the problems of their relationship to their parents or they have given up Jewish self-identification." And in view of the lack of information concerning intermarried couples who have not found it necessary to come to clinics for help, he recommends longitudinal studies of families in various social situations and of converts and their families as well as depth studies of individuals involved in an interfaith marriage.

Editor's note: For further information see Bernard Kligfeld, "Intermarriage: A Review of the Social Science Literature on the Subject," Central Conference of American Rabbis, Detroit, June, 1960.

"Second-Generation Yemenites and Europeans in an Israeli Town," Eliha Katz, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

Interviews with fifty Yemenites and forty Ashkenazim, all twenty-four years of age, were conducted in an Israeli town where both groups have been resident long enough for each to have raised a fully grown, native (or near native) second generation. The Yemenites reveal considerable intergenerational ethnic continuity as measured by acceptance of parental authority, affirmation of traditional values, relative importance of family as compared to friends. There is very little friendship across ethnic lines, reinforced (or perhaps caused) by the pattern of settlement of the two groups (each group is ecologically distinct), occupational differences, educational differences, etc.

The Ashkenazim claim to deplore the lack of interethnic social contact and say there is virtually no expression of prejudice against the Yemenites. The Yemenites complain that their neighborhood is neglected, their school inferior, their jobs of lower status, and the like. Many Yemenites accuse the Ashkenazim of discrimination.

It is suggested that the high degree of ecological segregation contributes both to Yemenite traditionalism and to interethnic tension.

Segregation and Desegregation

"Attitudes Among Southern Students on a Northern Campus," Elizabeth Marie Eddy, Research Center, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

Attitudes toward integration among 184 Southern (primarily urban and upper class) male freshmen and seniors in a large northeastern Ivy League college were investigated. A control group was used which comprised 190 Northern undergraduates. All Southerners were born and completely educated in the District of Columbia or in one of seventeen states in which segregation was law prior to 1954. Inquiry was directed toward the relationship between attitudes and length of time in the North. A questionnaire was designed to elicit these attitudes.

The written replies to the questionnaire were analyzed according to the student's year in college and regional origin with the following significant results: (1) Deep South seniors were more liberal than freshmen in attitudes toward school desegregation and integration in Northern public housing. (2) Border state seniors approved the Supreme Court's decision more intensively than freshmen; they were more apt than freshmen to adopt the positions of either strongly favoring or being opposed to integration in Northern churches. (3) There were no differences between Northern and border state freshmen in attitudes toward elementary school desegregation; border state seniors were less liberal than Northern seniors, (4) Northern freshmen were more liberal than border state freshmen in attitudes toward the Court's decision. (5) Deep South freshmen and seniors were less liberal than Northern and border state students in attitudes toward desegregation of elementary schools and the Court decision; they were less liberal than Northerners toward high school desegregation and integration of Northern colleges and community social activities in the North and South. Deep South freshmen were less liberal than Northern freshmen in attitudes toward Northern church integration and integration in Northern and Southern housing.

Significant relationships between other variables and attitude toward desegregation were as follows: Deep South respondents, whose fathers' annual income was under $10,000, were more liberal than those whose fathers earn $10,000 or more, in their attitudes toward integration; Deep South students whose fathers were employed in white and blue collar occupations were more favorable than sons of professionals and business executives in attitudes toward integration in the Northern and Southern community; Deep South students intending to remain in the North after college were more liberal towards school desegregation than those planning to return to the South; Border state students whose three best friends were non-Southern were more liberal towards school desegregation than those having Southern friends; and border state students who participated in extracurricular activities were more liberal than non-participants in their activities toward integration in the Southern community.

"The Effect of an Environment on I.Q. Scores of Southern Born Negroes," H. R. Rogosin, Psychologist, 3822 Evans, Hollywood 27, California.

This study deals with the effect of environment on the Binet I.Q. scores of ten-year-old Southern-born Negro boys. The method involves a separation of groups of boys into those born in the South and those born in the New

York area. The Binet tests were administered to 147 boys. The correspondent's hypothesis is, "Better environment including education will result in higher I.Q.'s."

The results of this study indicate that the longer Southern Negro boys remain in New York City, the higher the I.Q. Significant results for some of the above groups, i.e., better environment including education results in higher scores of intelligence tests.

"Race, Social Class, Religion, and Nationality as Determinants of Social Distance," Harry C. Triandis and Leigh Minturn Triandis, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

In a study of social distance of 86 college students with respect to various social objects, a factorial design with two levels of value of race, social class, religion, and nationality was employed and analyses of variance were computed on social distance scores. For white subjects, race and social class were found to be more important determinants of social distance than religion or nationality. The relative importance of the various factors, however, vary from group to group. White subjects were found to show more social distance than Negro subjects; high F score subjects score more than low F score subjects; women more than men; Catholics more than Protestants, and these more than Jews; lower-class subjects more than lower middle-class subjects, and these more than upper middle-class subjects; and subjects from Northern and Northeastern Europe more than subjects with ethnic backgrounds from Southern and Eastern Europe. Analysis of the protocols of individual subjects showed that there is a tendency for the more prejudiced to assign more of a variance of social distance scores to race than to social class. The data are interpreted in terms of a theory of prejudice that employs conformity, cognitive dissonance and insecurity as its main constructs.

Editor's note: For further information see Harry C. Triandis and Leigh Minturn Triandis, "Race, Social Class, Religion, and Nationality as Determinants of Social Distance," *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 1960, Vol. 61, No. 1, pp. 110-118.

A follow-up study of the research described above, is to be published under the title "A Cross Study of Social Distance," in the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*. Data was collected in Greece, from 100 students at the University of Athens and the Greek questionnaires were translated back to English and administered to 100 Illinois students. Thus this study is a replication of the one described above.

For further information, please consult the correspondent.

"Racial Integration in the YMCA," Charles C. Harlow, Graduate Community and International Services, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

This is a study of the relations of some religious factors to the closing of certain Negro YMCA branches and the integration of formerly all-white central YMCA's with emphasis on those leaders, both lay and professional, who are actively involved in the closing of the branch. The study was done in five YMCA's which had both a central YMCA and a separate Negro branch in which the process of closing the Negro branch had been completed.

The study itself is divided in three chapters. The first deals with a short historical background of YMCA work with Negroes and the growing concern of the YMCA movement for race relations. The second chapter deals with the case study method as the method used in conducting the actual study. Chapter three presents the findings of the study conducted and is divided in three main sections: initiation of the closing, religious factors, and the closing itself.

In concluding this study, the correspondent writes: "The thesis summarizes the findings with some generalizations drawn from the data in each of the sections. It was possible to see that the churches and religion were closely related to the integration process; and, furthermore, the respondents felt that religion had been a help to them in this process. The thesis closes with some observations on the problems raised in the study in the area of planning and implementation of policy. A set of propositions supported from the data is given which might provide hypotheses for further research as well as a guide for gaining more experience in intergroup relations for religiously motivated agencies."

Community Relations

"A Community Development Project as Influenced by Negro-White Relations," Robert W. Janes, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

This is a study of the apparent failure of a community development project in a bi-racial community. The hypothesis regarding the cause of the failure is that the plan proposed by outside community consultants did not make adequate allowances for the social structure built around the race relations situation.

Unfortunately, the author does not describe his methods of collecting data nor the nature of his subjects. It is reasonable to assume that further information may be obtained by writing directly to him.

"Local Human Relations Groups in Illinois Communities," Richard Robbins, Department of Sociology, Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

This is a study of local human relations groups in Illinois which deals with the question of the effectiveness of local

community organizational strategy in reducing discrimination. The correspondent reports that Illinois now has fifteen municipal commissions of this type and twenty privately sponsored intergroup relations councils; all consist of volunteers (save for one, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations). The study was sponsored by the Institute of Government and Public Affairs of the University of Illinois.

In general, after devising a "scale of effectiveness keyed to the fact that these local groups must have limited goals [limited goals were unspecified by the correspondent] it was found that the Illinois localistic system is "moderately effective" in coping with problems of discrimination. The investigator suggests that the important use found of effectiveness itself tends to be a function of local community structure.

Editor's note: The substance of the Illinois study was reported on at the meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in St. Louis on August 28, 1961. Resumes are available by writing Robbins directly.

Education

"Social Interaction between Foreign Students and Americans," Abdel-Bassit M. Hassan, Department of Sociology, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

This study was concerned with investigating the social interaction between foreign students and Americans. Its main emphasis was placed on: (1) testing the relationship between socio-cultural background of foreign students and degree of interaction with Americans, (2) examining some socio-psychological variables which might increase or inhibit the growth of cross-cultural interaction, and (3) investigating the attitudes of foreign students toward American democratic orientations.

The study was conducted with foreign students attending Purdue University during the second semester of the academic year 1959-60. The sample consisted of 397 foreign students representing sixteen countries or major geographical or cultural areas. Data were gathered by mailed questionnaires. Thirteen indices and three Guttman-type scales were constructed for testing the hypotheses. Generalizations were made on the basis of quantitative as well as qualitative data.

A significant relationship was found to exist between country of origin and social interaction. Foreign students who came from (1) technologically developed countries, (2) equalitarian societies, and (3) countries with good political and cultural relations with the United States tended to interact with Americans more than other foreign nationals. Other significant factors related to a high degree of social interaction with Americans were: high class status, high job prestige, democratic orientation, low degree of involvement in the home country, and increasing length of stay in the United States.

Concerning foreign students' attitude toward American democratic orientation: it was found that except for Arab, Greek, and Siamese students, almost all foreign students felt that Americans were less democratically oriented than they themselves. Favorable perception of American democratic orientation was found to be related significantly to favorable experiences encountered by foreign students in the U. S. and to their adjustment to the academic and social life in the United States.

Some of the theoretical contributions of this study are:

1. With increasing length of stay in the United States, the pattern of change in foreign students' interaction with Americans was found to be in line with the four stages of adjustment which are approximated by the U-curve in studies of the Committee on Cross-Cultural Education of the SSRC. It was found that foreign students' favorable or unfavorable perception of American democratic orientation corresponded to the four phases of adjustment.

2. The American educational experience did not *ipso facto* produce in the foreign students a favorable attitude toward the host culture. Two intervening variables were found to be related significantly to favorable perception of the host culture.

3. The findings of our study are in line with the findings of the members of the California Public Opinion Study. In both studies, individuals who were democratically oriented, were found to have a greater capacity for intense interpersonal relationships.

4. The findings of the study apply stratification theory to the areas of cross-culture education. Occupational prestige and social class position were found to influence interaction not only for people with the same cultural background, as previous stratification studies indicate, but also in cross-cultural contact situations.

"Student Attitudes toward Desegregation," Frederick Koenig and Morton King, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

In late May, 1960, the two sociologists directed a survey of student attitudes toward the desegregation of their own campus. A random sample of full-time students was interviewed. Questions about the desegregation of specific aspects of campus life were asked and were used to construct both Thurston- and Guttman-type scales. A five-question Guttman scale proved to have a Coefficient of Reproducibility of over 99 per cent. Attitudes were related to several personal and social characteristics of the students.

Students who reported that they were active in campus

religious organizations were more tolerant than those who said they were inactive or non-members. The interviewees were also asked what they believed average campus opinions to be. Analysis of these data in relation to own opinion was used to test two hypotheses regarding the relation of cognitive simplicity-complexity to prejudice and stereotyping.

Editor's note: At the time we received the information from Southern Methodist University, a replication study using the Guttman scale with more refined measures of cognitive simplicity and stereotyping was planned for May of 1961. We have not received further information about this study.

"The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary School Textbooks," Lloyd Marcus, Anti-Defamation League, New York.

This study sought to determine the present status of textbook treatment of Jews, Negroes and immigrants. In 1949, the American Council on Education published a highly critical evaluation of the same topic. Renewed interest in what American youth know about Nazi persecution and other areas of intergroup relations made the need for comparative findings of a similar analysis apparent.

The 48 most commonly used junior and senior high school social studies texts were examined. Textbook presentations were measured against the criteria of inclusion, validity, balance, comprehensiveness, concreteness, unity and realism, and judged as to their adequacy or inadequacy in certain areas.

The study presents the following conclusions. Although there has been marked, but very uneven improvement in textbook treatment of intergroup relations since 1949, only a few books within each subject area category (i.e., American History, world history, problems of American democracy) give a realistic, constructive portrayal of certain minority groups.

(1) Treatment of the Jews continues to suffer from an overemphasis on their ancient past and on the theme of persecution. Few texts present a true-to-life picture of American Jews today.

(2) Nazi persecutions of minority groups are inadequately treated, with approximately one-third of the forty-eight texts omitting the subject entirely.

(3) The Negroes' position in contemporary American society is largely ignored. American Negroes for the most part are portrayed in the eras of slavery and Reconstruction.

(4) Immigrants to the Continental U. S. receive considerable sympathetic attention in American history and social problems texts, but latter day immigrants such as the Mexicans and Puerto Ricans are largely ignored.

No one book examined gives an adequate presentation of all four of the topics.

"Vocational Guidance for Minority Youth," Irving Babow, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

In this study the investigator seeks to contribute to the theory and practice of vocational guidance in the school of social work, with particular reference to the needs of culturally and socially handicapped youth. On the basis of empirical studies from the San Francisco Bay area an attempt was made to ascertain community needs and resources in vocational guidance services and to decide how such services may more effectively meet the needs of minority group members and immigrant populations.

The subjects of this study were junior and senior high school age youth, members of minority groups—Negroes, Orientals, Mexican-Americans, and Jews—and members of the majority group. The methodology involved interviewing with counselors and administrators at public employment services, junior and senior high schools, with employers and union officals. An analysis was made of demographic reports and U. S. census data and of labor market surveys. Moreover, observation of employment of minority group members in a sample of firms in the community was carried out. In addition, interviews with a sample of Negro high school youth was conducted on a pilot basis, as were conferences with representatives of ethnic and inter-ethnic social agencies. Participant observation was a technique used in conferences of guidance personnel associations and at clinics for minority youth.

Editor's note: For further information see: *Research Relating to Children,* Bulletin No. 9, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, August 1958-February 1959, pp. 86-87.

"What High School Students Say: A Survey of Attitudes and Knowledge About Jews and Nazism," Johan Galtung, Anti-Defamation League, New York.

The rash of anti-Semitic desecrations in 1959-60 stimulated this study of high school youths' attitudes toward Jews and Hitlerism. Through a series of social distance questions the study tried to determine if many high school students were anti-Semitic. Or if the desecrators were to be viewed as deviants and disturbed people at odds with their own peers.

Nearly 2,000 students in 27 different high schools in 21 cities of varying sizes in seven of the nine major census regions of the U. S. were given identical questionnaires. The results showed:

(1) The level of prejudice expressed by the students is not below the prejudices currently expressed by the adult population of the U. S.

(2) Underlying prejudices include a series of distorted

images of the character and qualities of the group against which the prejudice is directed.

(3) When questions are asked requiring specific information, the students show considerable lack of detailed knowledge. Twenty-five per cent of the students say they have never even discussed Hitler and Nazism in any of their courses in school.

The study concludes with a section on the implications of the findings, some of the original questions and responses in percentages, plus a special section on practical applications of these findings and directions for further research.

Housing

"A Civil Rights Inventory of San Francisco," Irving Babow, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

This abstract is based on a report written by Trevor Thomas, *San Francisco's Housing Market—Open or Closed?* The report is based upon a survey coordinated by Dr. Babow for the Council of Civic Unity of San Francisco, other members of the Committee being Luigi Laurenti, Chairman, Edward Howden, Clarence R. Johnson, Harold J. Kaufman, Robert Pitts, and Frank Quinn.

The report is concerned with actual practices of key persons in the housing industry of San Francisco. Samples of five major categories of these key persons were interviewed to uncover any discrimination in this area. The five categories were: property owners, real estate brokers, builders, lenders, and landlords.

First, information concerning property owners was based on two separate studies. Davis McEntire directed interviews with 549 white residents in 35 Bay area neighborhoods having from one to five non-white families. The neighborhoods were selected to represent a range of economic levels other than slum and heavily industrialized districts; sixteen were in San Francisco. Detailed results of this 1952 study, "A Study of Racial Attitudes in Neighborhoods Infiltrated by Non-Whites," may be found in the *Bay Area Real Estate Report,* Second Quarter 1955, Bay Area Council. Follow-up studies were made in 1956 and 1957. Statistics on sales (not covered by the McEntire studies) in nine varied areas were provided by Dr. Luigi Laurenti and compared to nine all-white areas in the same price bracket. (See *Property Values and Race,* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960.)

Secondly, sixty-four members of the San Francisco Real Estate Board were interviewed to assess discrimination practices among the real estate brokers.

Interviews with seven major builders, official spokesmen for organized builders, and organized home owners were the source of information for that aspect of the study which dealt with builders. Of the "lenders," these included interviews with ten mortgage firms (including three banks, three life insurance companies, two savings and loans associations, and two mortgage companies.)

In November 1959 the Council for Civic Unity researchers responded by telephone to more than 200 "for rent" advertisements. In December 1956, members of the Social Welfare Club and San Francisco State College conducted a survey of discriminatory practices in four neighborhoods. A Negro couple answered advertisements of apartments for rent in person (apartments ranging from $65 to $300 per month) and were followed a short time later by a white couple. The purpose was to determine if there would be a difference in the reception and treatment of the two sets of couples. Eleven apartments were visited and the two studies were the basis of information concerning the landlords.

What conclusions may be drawn from these studies? We may summarize the findings by quoting directly from the report mentioned above.

1. "There is strong resistance in the housing industry to selling, building for, or loaning money to the first non-white in an all white district. When a neighborhood becomes mixed, resistance usually diminishes, but rarely disappears until there are quite a number of non-white residents. Renting is even more difficult than buying, both in mixed and white neighborhoods.

2. "The opinion that non-white neighbors cause house prices to drop is widely held by property owners, brokers, builders, and lenders. But . . . this opinion is not born out in actual experience. House prices have increased in many integrated areas. White owners may themselves cause prices to drop temporarily if they are frightened into panic sales.

3. "Segregation is most often justified as an economic necessity by realtors, builders and finance institutions . . . Whites may occasionally carry out the threat to take business elsewhere. Brokers have been pressured for breaking the "pattern." Builders have been harassed by a promise of open housing.

4. "Associations attracting home owners, usually set up by the builders, exert both subtle and direct pressure to maintain all-white districts. . . .

5. "Housing discrimination runs in a circle. Those who help to create segregation point to each other to explain why they themselves must continue to discriminate.

6. "The power setters in housing—brokers, builders and leaders—help maintain and perpetuate segregation. However, a few individuals in the industry are conscientiously trying to open more housing to minorities on equal footing.

7. "Public agencies have long acquiesced to segregation in housing built with the assistance of public funds.

8. "New laws to prevent discrimination in publicly-assisted housing and by real estate brokers should do much to diminish discrimination. . . .

9. "Employment attitudes and practices are more liberal than those concerning housing—at least among some builders and finance institutions."

"Attitudes of White Residents to Negro Neighbors," Morton King, Jr., Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

In the summer of 1960 undergraduate students in a class in Race Relations surveyed a middle-class white residential area which was rapidly being replaced by Negro houseowners. The white or Negro occupancy pattern for every dwellng unit in the area of approximately seven by eight blocks was determined. A representative of every white family on the blocks was interviewed with approximately equal white and Negro residents, and the blocks which had no Negro residents at that time.

A five-question scale measuring the desire to move out of the area was related to several socio-economic characteristics of the families. Persons who stated that they were active in some church or synagogue were less anxious to move than those who reported that they were inactive or non-members. Schedules and findings are on file in the Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University.

Editor's note: At the time the abstract was received, the correspondents reported that in 1961-62 they plan to repeat the survey, both mapping the spread of Negro occupancy and repeating the attitude study.

"Attitudes of Whites and Negroes towards Racial Integration in Connecticut," Henry G. Stetler, Research Supervisor, Connecticut Commission of Civil Rights, State Office Building, Hartford Connecticut.

The study was designed to determine (a) the impact of Southern desegregation on race attitudes in Connecticut, and (b) the attitude of whites and Negroes toward racial integration in Connecticut. About 1100 white and Negro respondents residing in metropolitan areas of the state of Connecticut were interviewed.

A majority of the white and Negro respondents felt that the conflict in the South had in fact had a positive effect on race relations in Connecticut. However, whites and Negroes were far apart in their feelings concerning integration in Connecticut. Only one-fifth of the white, compared with three fifths of the Negroes wanted "complete integration." Whites differed among themselves with respect to integration in specific areas. For example, 70 per cent favored integration in public schools and employment, but only 28 per cent favored integration in private housing. More than 90 per cent of the Negroes favored integration in such areas. Both whites and Negroes tended to underestimate each other in the extent to which they favored the extension of racial integration.

"The Housing Situation of Minority Groups in the State of Washington, 1961," Walter B. Watson, Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

This report is a Statement on Housing by the Research Committee of Seattle Civic Unity Committee.

The author presents an up-to-date summary of minority group housing in Washington. It is based on recent reports and research studies and upon special tabulations from the 1960 United States Census. The main concern is with the city of Seattle which has 46 per cent of the state's non-white population. Watson discusses the quality of the housing; the difficulties facing non-whites in securing housing; national and local efforts in housing; the pattern of segregation (i.e., the pronounced and increasing concentration of Negroes in a relatively small area in the central portion of the city); and the consequences of segregation—mainly, concentration of non-white children in only a few schools, which will tend to become more pronounced in later years since an abnormally large proportion of Negro children are in the lower grades now.

On the basis of this survey, the following recommendations are offered:

1. "We endorse the proposal of President Kennedy for the establishment of a cabinet Department on Urban Affairs and Housing. Such a department could greatly facilitate the solution of many complex problems associated with sub-standard and segregated housing of minority groups.

2. "We recommend a vigorous program of housing construction to alleviate the shortage of low cost and low rent housing. We endorse the proposal of President Kennedy for housing for low income families. This program would benefit all low income groups, but especially minorities. Such housing should be scattered throughout large cities so that residential segregation would not be intensified.

3. "We recommend a firm stand by the federal government to eliminate discrimination in all public and publicly-assisted housing and the use of the prestige of the federal government to encourage 'open' housing in order to strengthen such movements in the state and local communities.

4. "Since normal market mechanisms fail to operate effectively among non-whites, it appears evident that steps must be taken to bring potential non-white buyers into

contact with potential white sellers. In this connection, we endorse the recent plan of the Greater Seattle Housing Council for a clearing service for minority families, which would attempt to perform this much needed function.

5. "We recommend federally financed studies of the true community sentiment concerning readiness for housing desegregation and of attitudes of white residents when Negroes move nearby. This type of research would serve to eliminate some of the fears of white and non-white residents and realtors about integration. It could furnish to state and national legislators needed facts upon which to base feasible housing legislation.

6. "In view of the increasing segregation of Seattle Negroes and the decreasing segregation of other non-whites, we recommend that studies be undertaken to explore reasons for these and other differences on the extent of acceptance of non-whites in previously white neighborhoods."

"The Willingness of Landlords to Rent to Members of Minority Groups," Franz Samelson, Department of Psychology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas.

A student committee from Kansas State University, using a sample of 100 landlords who were listed as offering housing to university students, were asked questions regarding their willingness to accept American Negroes and various categories of foreign students. The results of this small scale piece of research suggest that American Negroes were met with the greatest degree of rejection. Seventy per cent of the landlords refused to rent to Negro students and forty per cent rejected European students.

"The Politics of Urban Renewal," Peter H. Rossi, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois.

This study is concerned with residential segregation of Negroes and the impact of urban renewal and redevelopment on residential patterning of minority groups. It is essentially a case study of the political process involved in the renewal and redevelopment of the Hyde Park-Kenwood areas—the area immediately surrounding the University of Chicago—and is concerned with the ways in which citizens, political officials, and the power elite of Chicago were able to develop a plan for the area. The study deals with community organizations, municipal agencies, defense groups, etc.

"Successful Racial Invasion," Marvin Bressler, School of Education, New York University, New York City.

In view of the need for a large number of social records to develop a body of generalizations the author describes the case of the first Negro to live in Levittown. This report is based on interviews, letters, legal proceedings, newspaper accounts, and participant observation.

The discussion was primarily in terms of "war strategy"; his major topics are: establishing a beachhead; ideologies of resistance and support (where he considers each point at the level of social philosophy, social consequences, and the logic of scientific inquiry); strategies of resistance (including, for example, symbolic violence, economic boycott power and direct forms of violence); strategies of support (such as local authority, conscience, and later, state authority).

The author concludes that "social conflicts arose in Levittown because of the failure of the community's white residents to reach immediate consensus of the primacy of universalistic or particularistic norms as a basis for admission to group membership." Segregationalists seem to be "winning initially due to lack of educational campaigning beforehand and due to the ill-chosen month of August as the time to move. Myer's invasion of Levittown was finally successful (living without violent resistance) because even the most dedicated segregationalist would not use ultimate weapons when they discovered how seriously integration laws were to be enforced.

Editor's note: See Marvin Bressler, "The Myers Case: An Instance of Successful Racial Invasion," *Social Problems*, Vol. 8, No. 2 ,1960.

Employment

"Factors Affecting Employee Selection in Two Cultures," Harry C. Triandis, Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Four samples of people—100 Illinois and 100 Greek students, 32 Illinois and 20 Greek personnel directors—were asked to respond to a structured questionnaire which permitted the computation of the relative weights that would be given to various characteristics by these people if they were hiring employees at various levels of jobs in the accounting and finance department of a company. Weights were obtained for competence, age, sex, race, religion, sociability, and wealth. The respondents of the four samples were surprisingly similar. However, differences in the weights attributable to the culture and to the occupation of the respondents were obtained. It is quite clear that the weights differ because of the operation of cultural and economic factors. The significance of the differences in the systems of weights was discussed.

"Liberty in the Big Corporation," Alan F. Westen, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Westen reports that he has just completed a book, *Liberty in the Big Corporation*, one-third of which is

devoted to racial and religious hiring practices. The book is based on interviews and conferences with corporate officials, employees and outside specialists. It surveys the present status of "merit hirings" and overt discrimination from blue collar ranks to the executive suites.

"Minority Group Integration in Hospitals," Irving Babow, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California.

Administrators and other administrative personnel in the 19 hospitals in the San Francisco Hospital Conference were interviewed to investigate the changes in ethnic and racial barriers in patient care and professional training and employment for minority groups. Questions were asked concerning minority group integration with respect to patient care, professional service and training, training of nurses, other hospital jobs, and hospital policy. Supplementary information was obtained from a sample of non-white physicians in the area.

The extent of progress in San Francisco hospitals and clinics regarding integration was gauged by comparing the current situation to that of 1947 (as reflected in a report of the Health Committee of the Council for Civic Unity, entitled "Health Facilities Limited.") It was found that "voluntary hospitals in San Francisco have made considerable progress in the past decade to overcome the racial and ethnic barriers in patient care, in professional services and training, and in employment but there is still need for an explicit, non-discriminatory policy. While Chinese- and Japanese-Americans have made very substantial gains in training opportunities, upgraded employment and medical staff appointments, the gains for Negroes have lagged far behind. Governmental hospitals in San Francisco—federal, state, and country—follow a general policy of integration in patient care and a merit policy of non-discrimination in staff appointments and employment."

"Racial Problems and the Recruitment of Academic Staff at Southern Universities," Russell Middleton, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

The role of racial problems and the recruitment of academic staff at Southern colleges and universities was investigated by means of a survey. The recruiting experience of 207 Southern department chairmen were studied and a survey was made of the attitudes of 696 doctoral candidates toward the possibility of teaching in the South. A majority of the chairmen, especially in the larger universities believe that the racial problems of the South had hampered recruitment, sometimes seriously. The doctoral candidates are generally extremely reluctant to consider positions in the Southern states, largely because of the race issue, and related problems, such as the lack of academic freedom.

Middleton concludes by stating, "Racial problems thus constitute a major obstacle to efforts to raise the qualitative level of colleges and universities in the South."

"Special Analyses of Population Trends and Employment Experiences of Newcomers to the St. Louis Area," N. J. Demerath, Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Demerath writes that, "In the employment, civil rights, and community relations areas, our Social Science Institute and its Metropolitan Population Project have provided various special analyses of population trends, employment experiences and the like as these affect our 'new immigrants.'" The Institute provides data for meetings of various religious, educational, and other public interest organizations in the St. Louis area.

Editor's note: The impression is that these data are available for others who might be interested in writing directly to the Social Science Institute. Economists Warner Hirch and Irvin Sobel and sociologists David Carpenter and David Pittman have been particularly involved in this research service.

Legislation and Civil Rights

"The Civil Rights Issue and Presidential Voting Among Southern Negroes and Whites," Russell Middleton, Department of Sociology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

The role of the civil rights issue in the 1960 presidential election was investigated through a survey of the voting intentions of 130 Negroes and 147 whites in a Southern city. The civil rights issue proved to be one of central importance in the decisions of the Negro voters. The white voters, on the other hand, tended to make their decisions on other grounds, and the civil rights issue played a much lesser role. This, according to Middleton, was not due to indifference toward the issue but rather to the belief that the stands of Nixon and Kennedy were equally unacceptable. Thus Kennedy was able to attract a majority of Negro voters by adopting a somewhat more militant stand on civil rights than his opponent without alienating a large number of Southern whites, who tended to regard any difference between the candidates on civil rights as insignificant.

"The Girard College Case: Resolution and Social Significance," Milton M. Gordon, Department of Sociology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts.

After reviewing the facts of the case, the author considers its implications for the areas of law, social science and race relations. In stating that city officials could not maintain this racially restricted college, "the United States

Supreme Court enunciated the principle that a racially restrictive charitable trust may not be administered by an agency of the state." . . . By its second decision, in which it refused to negate the action of the Orphans Court in transferring the Girard Estate to a private trustee, the Supreme Court of the land, *inter alia*, affirmed by implication the traditional right of a testator to set up a charitable trust with racial restrictions so long as it is administered by a private trustee."

Among the possible consequences for race relations that these legal decisions raise, outstanding is the implication that "all trusts with racially exclusionary clauses, now in the hands of a public trustee may similarly with legal approval be transferred to a private trustee with the exclusionary clauses intact." Secondly, it could provide legal comfort to Southern states who want to change public to private schools to escape the race ban.

The testimony of the social scientists in such cases raises the *relevance* problem. That is, if the social scientist cites studies (other than those directly involved in the substance of the litigation) he should be obliged to explicate objectively the similarity (or lack of similarity) in the variables. Secondly, there is the problem of the *social science expert's role*. Because the social scientist is called upon to make generalizations which depend for verification on experimental data of quantitative nature, he should submit the details and logic of such experimentation to cross-examination and judicial scrutiny.

Editor's note: For further information, see Milton M. Gordon, "The Girard College Case: Resolution and Social Significance," *Social Problems*, Vol. 7, 1959.

"The Emergence of a Civil Right; Anti-Discrimination Legislation in Private Housing in the United States," Reverend Richard J. Roberts, S.J., The Department of Political Science, University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California.

This is a study of a recent type of legislation that forms part of the "civil rights revolution" currently sweeping the United States. Legislation prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry (sex, also, in Colorado), now exists [as of 1960] in four states and two large cities of the United States.

Since the Civil War, the United States has witnessed two movements regarding civil rights. The first, prohibiting unequal treatment of individuals not only by the state but by other individuals as well, began in the Reconstruction Era, and continued in state statutes requiring equal treatment in public accommodations. Fair housing laws are part of the modern resurgence of this tradition. The other movement restricted the Negro and other minorities, by both legal and customary means. Efforts to curtail freedom of residence by racial zoning laws and racial restrictive covenants among private property owners, have been part of this current.

The arguments—pro and con—of recent legislation are discussed: the freedom of choice argument vs. the rights of an owner to control his property.

Among conclusions drawn from this study, the author expresses approval of anti-discrimination laws in private housing, as necessary to guarantee minority members the status of free men in the real estate market. However, in accordance with the right of freedom of association, the author would examine, on principle, an owner-occupier who rents other units of his flats or small apartment building. If, he suggests, such exempt housing constituted a major portion of the market in a locality where discrimination was rife, then even this exemption could justifiably be withdrawn.

Social Movements

"A Study of a Back-to-Africa Movement," Gilbert Geis, Department of Sociology, Los Angeles State College, Los Angeles, California.

In a study, fully titled "To Canaan Return: A Study of a Back-to-Africa Movement," Geis in collaboration with William Bittle, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma, describes the story of Boley, Oklahoma, the largest all-Negro community in the United States at one time. The growing disenchantment in the enclave, and the back-to-Africa movement led a group of Boley Negroes to Galveston, to Portland, Maine, to New York City, and thence to the Gold Coast of Africa.

Editor's note: The correspondent does not explain his methodology nor does he list or elaborate his findings in detail. However, he does indicate that a 312-page manuscript is ready for publication. Further information about this study might be obtained by writing directly to Professor Geis.

"The 1960 Swastika Smearings: Analysis of the Apprehended Youth," Martin Deutsch, Institute for Developmental Studies, Department of Psychiatry, New York Medical College.

This study is an examination of the motives of those apprehended after the 1960 Swastika smearings. Among the questions the study tried to answer were (1) What amount of social unrest do the youths represent? (2) Were the incidents primarily anti-Semitic in character? Or was the symbol of Jewish institutions simply a convenient object for suppressed aggressive and violent drives?

Extensive interviews were conducted with 41 of the 154 individuals who were apprehended. Interviews were directed toward their (a) *Individual characteristics*, i.e.,

age, intelligence, religious affiliation, relationships with parents and peers, interests, attitudes toward Nazism. (b) *Family environment*, i.e., income, occupation of father and/or mother, education of parents, family stability and structure, number of children, parental attitudes toward children. (c) *Ideological commitment to Nazism*, including racism or anti-Semitism based on their own words, possession of Nazi uniforms and symbols and Nazi and anti-Semitic literature and previous participation in Nazi-oriented gangs.

Findings showed that for all these youths there exists some combination of family instability, school failure, social pressure and community isolation, psychological weakness and inadequacy, absence of acceptable figures with whom they can identify, and in general, a gross neglect of their needs and development by society as well as by themselves.

Deutsch believes that for many of these youths the militarism, the paraphernalia, the organized purposes of neo-Nazism probably can be viewed as fulfilling a need to identify with organized fear-instilling power. For others it might operate at the unconscious level as a compensation for their own feelings of inadequacy.

The monotony of life experienced by these youths, the absence of avenues for individual or creative expression, as well as routinization of activity make a group commitment and purpose that compose a target for hostility for them and make it an attractive appendage to daily life. The constant themes of violence on television and in paperbacks and war heroes in the movies, easily combine with a symbol-loaded Swastika to create a power center around a neo-Nazi ideology.

Deutsch concludes that it is important to observe very carefully the organization of Nazi gangs, their degree of ideological sophistication, the formation of any communication network among them, and, most important, the social and psychological characteristics of their new members. A major danger signal in American life could be the attraction to these gangs of new members who are more variegated in their psychological construction and more sophisticated in their ideological orientation.

"The Sit-In Movement: A Study in Contemporary Negro Protest," Martin Oppenheimer, Community College Social Science Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

This report is preliminary to the completion of a Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania. The dissertation is divided into several sections: (1) a brief history of some of the movements antecedent to the present civil rights picture, (2) an overview of the origins, development, and results of the sit-in movement from February 1, 1960 through election date 1960, (3) on the basis of about 50 cases of communities which have been involved in sit-in or related demonstrations, an attempt to derive a typology of sit-in communities in terms of community background factors, (4) based on this typology, a detailed analysis of several communities that illustrate the types.

The sources of information include access to various organizational files, newspaper clippings, interviews of participants and community figures, and a field trip which included first-hand observation of demonstrations. The correspondent suggests that an attempt will be made to isolate the necessary conditions for a sit-in demonstration, and its successes, as opposed to no demonstration on the one hand, and a failing demonstration on the other.

Findings at this point, though reportedly tentative, indicate the importance of such variables as: previous history of integration in the community; Negro voting strength; the locus of state political control; presence or absence of a Negro college, and the type of such a college; the size of the community and vulnerability to Negro purchasing boycott; attitude of the Negro community toward the demonstrations; and the structure of the Negro community and idiosyncratic factors of student leadership.

"The Swastika Daubings and Related Incidents of the Winter, 1960," Herman D. Stein, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, New York City.

This is primarily a study of twenty children (age 9-16) and thirteen youths (16-21) apprehended for swastika daubing and related incidents in New York City. The children were studied intensively; the youths were not as accessible for study and only some descriptive material was available. There were also ten children between the ages of ten and fifteen apprehended as a group in a nearby community. This group was given special study because its activities emulated Nazi military patterns. The research was supported by the American Jewish Committee and conducted by the Research Center of the New York School of Social Work. The study set out to examine why children and youths apprehended for swastika-daubing and related offenses committed the acts, the nature of these acts, and their social as well as psychological context, and the ways in which this behavior was defined by individuals and groups significant to the offender. A primary focus of the research was upon the reasons for the *selection* of this particular type of behavior by the children. The researcher hypothesized that psychological and social pressures can give rise to various modes of deviance, but will result in selection of this particular behavior only when the means are learned; for other outlets are not accessible and where opportunity to express such means is not afforded.

The study used structured questionnaires and conducted

interviews with those youths that were apprehended and with significant others: police, judges, teachers, probation officers, community relations officials, and family. The psychological, psychiatric, and probation officers' reports were obtained and analyzed. Demographic analysis was also obtained on all of the areas in which the apprehended youths resided.

The children were classified in two major categories: (1) the wanton-play group and (2) the vindictive-clique or gang group. The first category was characterized by children who committed vandalistic acts which were simply part of their play activity, and the peer groups they belonged to were loosely structured. The second category was characterized by children who committed acts of vandalism that arose as an expression of dominant-minority group tensions and the groups they belonged to were more tightly-knit. The findings indicate that in both groups the children lean heavily on group relations for support in self-esteem. They do not however belong to delinquent gang groups nor are children themselves "typical delinquents." Few had previous records. The communities in which they reside are not generally communities with high rates of delinquency; nor are these economically deprived communities. Thus the defendants come from middle-class areas. These children therefore do not generally have delinquent patterns of behavior available to use as a response to aggressive impulse.

The influence of mass media was found to be critical, triggering and channelling the behavior of these offenders. Where there was anti-Semitism in the background, the mass media reports fell on receptive soil. The media did not cause the attitudes but did help to aggravate them. Like other studies of this kind, this one found no evidence that a "wave" of incidents was instigated or fostered by adults. Nor was there evidence that the adults engaged directly in swastika-daubing activities themselves.

The findings suggest that children most likely to engage in vindictive acts of vandalism have anti-Semitic attitudes of varying intensity. They have strong feelings of inadequacy and inferiority. They come from families where the mother dominates, not the father. Their fathers are characteristically weak, disturbed, or absent. The children engaged in wanton acts of vandalism are less likely to have anti-Semitic attitudes.

Most of the parents were seriously concerned about their children's behavior. Although some parents tended to minimize the act, there was no outright support of anti-Semitism. Judges reflected concern not only with the incidents as such but also with community and political implications. Teachers and principals in parochial schools expressed strong disapproval of this behavior and called attention to the fact that it ran counter to the church's teachings. Public school officials did not evince a strong reaction. Police activity varied according to how seriously the behavior was defined. Psychologists, social workers, and probation officers tended to view the offender as emotionally disturbed.

There was minimal focus upon the sources and supports for the prejudiced attitudes in family, peer group, or community. Little attention was given to the prejudiced attitude itself as a value to be modified.

"The Swastika Epidemic of 1959-1960: Anti-Semitism and Community Characteristics," Howard J. Ehrlich, Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, The Ohio State University Health Center, Columbus, Ohio.

According to Ehrlich, "This study represents a demographic analysis of the pandemic of anti-Semitic incidents that swept the United States of America in 1959-60. The analysis, concerned with the characteristics of those social areas in which these acts occurred, focussed on two sets of characteristics: (1) Indicators of social economic level and the social integration in the individual communities; and (2) the compositon and changing composition of the minority group population in the community. The analysis was executed by comparisons within those communities which had a high and low number of incidents, and between all communities over 100,000 population in which such incidents occurred and those in which no incidents occurred. The major findings suggest that anti-Jewish acts occur in those social locations and social strata which Jews primarily occupy; and that anti-Jewish and anti-Negro aggression may have distinctively different loci."

"Swastika 1960: The Epidemic of Anti-Semitic Vandalism in America," David Caplovitz and Candace Rogers, Anti-Defamation League, New York.

This study tests a number of hypotheses as to the nature and meaning of the Swastika smearings which took place during the first months of 1960. Did the epidemic represent a simple imitative wave or fad, of harmless pranks, or was it a concerted, centrally-directed conspiracy against Jews in America?

The authors on the basis of the evidence firmly reject both explanations. They interpret it as being in the nature of a social epidemic of clandestine adolescent offenses, combining varying patterns of focused anti-Semitism, and of diffused, generalized anti-social hostilities.

The study examines the available material about the 167 offenders who were apprehended and about the two dozen known neo-Nazi youth gangs existing in the United States at the time and then attempts to interpret the motivations of the youthful desecrators and gang members. In the final section of the study, the 1960 epidemic is compared to a wave of fewer but more violent incidents which followed a Jewish Temple bombing in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1958.

The authors indicate that in order to determine how much generalized hostility and how much specific anti-

Semitism was included in the Swastika epidemic would require individual studies of the students involved.

Pattern of Association

"Voluntary Association of Negroes in Lincoln, Nebraska," N. Babchuk, Department of Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Babchuk reports that a student has just completed an M.A. thesis entitled "Voluntary Association of Negroes in Lincoln, Nebraska."

In the main, the student used literature on voluntary associations of whites in the United States to derive a series of hypotheses concerning affiliation; hypotheses which he tested with a sample of 120 Negroes. An area sampling design was used.

The student found that Negroes participate in voluntary associations somewhat more extensively than do whites; and that this was true for Negroes representing all social classes. Also Negroes reportedly were more likely to participate in associations affiliated with religious organizations than were whites.

CURRENT RESEARCH

The next section deals exclusively with research that is currently under way but which has not as yet been completed.

Prejudice and Discrimination: General

"The Effects of Propaganda on the Prejudiced Personality," A. Steven Giannell, Department of Psychology, State University College of Education, Potsdam, New York.

Giannell reports a two-phase research project, the first of which deals with personality characteristics of prejudiced people. In this first phase of the research, scores yielded by a random sample of college students on the Bogardus Social Distance Scale will be studied in relation to their scores on a Minnesota Multaphasic Index. Giannell's hypothesis is that a high prejudice score may correspond to neurotic traits as measured by the M.M.P.I.

Once the needs of prejudiced individuals are identified on the basis of the first section of the research, Giannell intends to do a study of the effect of propaganda on the change of attitudes of prejudice. He indicates that propaganda intended to give consideration to those needs will be devised in different forms with the purpose of finding which type of propaganda is most effective with various types of prejudiced people.

"The Functions of Stereotypes in Behavior," John A. Hughes, Department of Sociology, Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania.

This study is an initial phase of a project dealing with the possibility of changing stereotypes. The initial hypothesis which we are working toward is that: if decisions regarding behavior are made on the basis of predictions based upon the stereotyped conception, behavior may be channelled so as to avoid a real test of the evaluations and descriptions of the stereotype. Thus direct experience of persons about whom stereotyped conceptions exist may have little influence, in itself, upon changing the stereotype. After the initial phase, the method will be applied to minority group stereotypes.

The major hypotheses of this study are:

1. "Stereotypes involve an evaluative and descriptive assessment of the type of person they depict.

2. "The stereotyped conception provides a basis for predicting the behavior response for the type of person depicted.

3. "Decision-making in situations involving persons about whom stereotypes have been developed is based to a major extent upon the elements of a developed stereotype."

A straightforward questionnaire and projective techniques will be used to assess the stereotyped conceptions present in sample groups of persons in various professions. Using the same sample group, the respondents will be asked to predict the behavior of persons about whom they have developed stereotypes. Then the stereotypes and predictions will be used to test the second hypothesis. Respondents of this same sample will then be asked to make decisions concerning their own probable behavior in situations involving persons about whom stereotypes were developed. Predictions and decisions will be compared to gain information regarding the relation of stereotypes and behavior.

"Prejudice and Perception of Persons," Bertram H. Raven, Department of Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles 24, California.

The abstract sent by the correspondent states, "Studies investigating the accuracy of judging facial photographs as Jewish or non-Jewish have consistently reported positive relationships between anti-Semitism and response bias, i.e., the number of photographs called 'jewish.'" This study (conducted by three students) introduces the perceived attractiveness of the photographs as a factor underlying the tendency of anti-Semitic subjects who label more photographs "Jewish" than non-prejudiced subjects do. Since it would be dissonant for the anti-Semite to label a photograph which he perceives as attractive "Jewish," he will tend to call photographs perceived as attractive. "non-Jewish." Similarly, this individual will also tend to label unattractive photographs "Jewish."

Thus it is hypothesized that the more anti-Semitic the individual is, the higher will be the correlation between the response bias and perceived attractiveness. The abstract concludes by stating, "If we assume that all subjects will judge more photographs as attractive than unattractive, we would predict that the anti-Semite would label more photographs 'Jewish' than the non-prejudiced person, since the anti-Semite would tend to label all unattractive photographs 'Jewish' while the non-prejudiced person will not.

Editor's note: The study has been completed and according to the reporter is generally supportive of the major hypothesis. A technical report is in preparation.

"Race Awareness Among Pre-Adolescent Boys," Allen R. Kaynor, Department of Psychology, Springfield College, Springfield 9, Mass.

In collaboration with Hans Spiegel, Kaynor is conducting an investigation of racial awareness among pre-adolescent boys using a series of pictures. A total of twenty pictures in booklet form with an accompanying question booklet elicit fairly specific reactions according to our correspondent.

The data that have been collected to date suggest a differential perception according to socio-economic brackets and age. Kaynor reports, "We find we are getting a measure of a tendency to perceive aggression as well as race. Not enough data are available as yet, but the plan is to report findings and possibly to publish the test, which can also be used as a discussion stimulator."

The Springfield College Community Tension Center is carrying on research under a grant from the Moses Kimball Fund.

"Racial Ethnocentrism and Judgment of Beauty," James G. Martin, Department of Sociology, North Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

This study is a comparison of judgments of beauty made by American Negroes, American Caucasians and African Negroes. It involves the ranking of photographs of American Negro females by these three groups of subjects. A theoretical framework is developed concerning the role of ethnocentrism in influencing judgments of beauty. An effort is made to develop a theoretical explanation of different standards for judging beauty.

Editor's note: The correspondent does not give us any other information but this might be obtained by writing directly to him.

"Role Playing and Changes in Attitudes toward Segregation," Edward E. Jones, Department of Psychology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

This study—"effect of role-playing extreme and moderate segregationist attitudes on the change in one's own attitude towards segregation"—is being carried on at Duke University. By exposing moderate pro-segregation subjects to arguments which are extreme and implausible but which argue against integration, it may be possible to produce attitude change in a pro-integration direction. Although implausible, these are arguments that the subjects know have been used. The assumption is that hearing them should bring out negative elements in the moderate segregationist reference group. If, however, the segregationist is asked to employ the extreme arguments in a speech of his own construction, then dissonance should be produced, causing the subject to become, if anything, more in favor of segregation.

Editor's note: No information was given about tthe actual testing of this hypothesis.

"The Structure of Prejudice: A Two-Stage Test of the 'Generality Hypothesis,'" Howard J. Ehrlich, Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, Ohio State University Health Center, Columbus, Ohio.

According to the correspondent, "A fundamental though infrequently articulated controversy in the social-psychological study of prejudice and ethnocentrism has been between conceptualizing prejudice, on the one hand, as a highly generalized rejection of people which has its roots in deep-lying personality characteristics, and that of conceptualizing prejudice, on the other hand, as the rejection specific to a given minority group which has its roots in the normative structure of human groups. This study will enable a test of at least part of these differing conceptions of the generality or specificity of prejudice."

The problem being dealt with is the determination of the association among the components of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro and misanthropic ideology. The first stage of the study deals with analyses of the perceived applicability of misanthropic statements to Jews and Negroes and the second stage deals with the construction and factorial analysis of a balanced questionnaire of anti-Semitism, anti-Negro, and misanthropic statements.

"A Study of Negro Prejudice to Catholics, Protestants and Jews," Robert Hamblin, Social Science Institute, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

The correspondent is, at present, completing a study of Negro prejudice toward members of the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious groups.

Editor's note: We have little information about this study except that he has drawn a sample in St. Louis and is using interviewing techniques in order to ascertain attitudes towards these groups.

Racial, Religious, and Ethnic Relations

"Church-State-Society Relationships in the Netherlands and in the United States," David O. Moberg, Bethel College, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Analysis of the pattern of social differentiation in the

Netherlands clearly indicates that religious factors are a major aspect. Catholic, Protestant, humanistic, and "neutral" groups are the basis for division in all major social organizations and activities. A study of the social, economic, and historical factors which led to the system, which the Dutch call *versuiling,* indicates certain parallel trends in the United States which may be leading toward a similar American pattern.

Manifest and latent consequences of the system of vertical pluralism in the Netherlands are hypothesized on the basis of presently incomplete evidence. Some of these support certain values in the American culture and subcultures, but others are distinctly contrary to traditional American values.

Moberg, argues that research on the effects of the Dutch system could help Americans decide whether to work for or against a similar system. Results of research completed thus far will, according to Moberg, appear in two articles: "Religion and Society in the Netherlands and in America," *American Quarterly,* Summer, 1961; and "Social Differentiation in the Netherlands," *Social Forces,* forthcoming.

"The Dimensions of Religious Commitment and Participation," Morton King and Douglas Jackson, Department of Sociology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

This study is one of a number being conducted at Southern Methodist University under the title of Intergroup Relations Project. The organization work today has been made possible by a grant from the Roger Williams Straus Memorial Foundation through the National Conference of Christians and Jews. This particular study involves the use of the critical incident technique to interview ministers and laymen to discover the specific observable behavior which they use to evaluate church members. These data together with those collected in the various studies are now being used to construct a preliminary questionnaire for a factor-analytic study of the dimensions of religiosity.

According to our correspondents, this sub-project will receive major emphasis in 1961-62. A measure of prejudice will be included on the questionnaire for an additional test of the hypothesis that religiosity and prejudice are related.

"Inner City Special Project," F. E. Rector, Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, Indiana.

This study is concerned with the church federation of Greater Indianapolis and seeks to discover the number, distribution, facilities, organizational structure, affiliation, and program of white and non-white Inner City churches. The special emphasis is on the relation of non--white churches to cooperative (or federation) church work in the city, plus attitudes affecting that relationship positively or negatively.

The methodology involves a survey of facilities in Indianapolis by means of questionnaire; by personal interviews with the local church officials; and, conferences and workshops on Negro church relations, involving Negro Protestant leaders and federation planning executives.

"The Jews of Middletown,'" Whitney H. Gordon, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana.

A descriptive analysis of the Jewish community of "Middletown" is being conducted by Gordon. Depth interviews and participant observation over a one-year period is the method of collecting data. The correspondent reports on "sensitizing concepts" which were "stress", its source and its resolution. The "stress" framework applied primarily in areas: (1) Jews vis-a-vis non-Jews, (2) Jews vis-a-vis Jews.

Editor's note: The study has not as yet been completed and no report is, as yet available.

"Reactions to the Temple Bombing," Leon H. Marshall, Morton Goldman, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

The focus of this study is upon the interpretative and evaluative reactions to the Temple bombing. Interpretation of the event includes reactions concerning: Who is responsible? Why? What exactly happened? Whether the incident is local or extralocal in nature? Whether it is long range or not? And, what can be or could have been done? Evaluation consists of questions regarding how it was handled by local officials, F.B.I., school officials, as well as attitudes toward the boys who threw the bomb and toward their victim.

As variables proposed to provide explanation for variation in the above, the following have been studied: personal (anomie and F scores), knowledge (of current events, World War II, Nazism), background characteristics (age, religion, education, occupation, etc.), prejudice (toward certain occupational and ethnic groups), "closeness" to attackers or victims (friends of attackers or victims, neighbors, strangers, etc.).

Editor's note: Further information of this study may be obtained by writing the authors.

"A Study of the Self Image of the American Jew," Howard J. Ehrlich, Columbus Psychiatric Institute and Hospital, Ohio State University Health Center, Columbus, Ohio.

This is a study of the current position of the Jew in American society. The investigator states there can be little doubt that the current position of the Jew—i.e. that he has remained relatively more separated, has become

more prosperous, has advanced more rapidly, and has remained freer from social problems than most other ethnic and immigrant groups—results in a particular system. Such a system, Ehrlich suggests, has certain consequences for the Jewish community, for the larger community, and for inter-group relations. It is the purpose of this study to explore these consequences.

The research staff is in the process of obtaining data on the ways in which Jews look at themselves—their self-image, their social image, and their religious image—as well as the way in which they relate themselves to the larger community. The staff of the project will explore the ways in which these images came to be developed, the factors which make for their development, and the personal and social effects of their development. Finally, these materials will suggest the way in which Jews are integrated in the larger community in which they live. Methodology is multi-fold. First, an historical and descriptive survey, a study of the growth and development of the Jewish community in the Columbus, Ohio Metropolitan Area. Secondly, an enumeration of Jewish persons and organizations within the Columbus area is being made as a necessary preliminary to scientific sampling. The third step will involve interviews and questionnaires administered by professionally trained personnel to selected samples of persons of Jewish origin of affiliation.

"A Tri-Ethnic Research Project," Robert C. Hanson, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

For the sociological part of a tri-ethnic project with which Hanson is associated, interview schedules are being designed to measure variables necessary to test a version of Merton's—"Social Structure and Anomie"—theory. The problem is to account for differential "problem drinking" (sub-divided into sub-variables) and "trouble with the law"—both conceived of as deviance measures—among three ethnic groups (Anglo, Spanish-American, and Ute Indian) living in the same small community.

The basic postulates are: (1) The presumed existence of different ethnic group norms creates a strain toward "sub-cultural anomie," measured by one's lack of agreement with consensus of his own group on norm items, and "community anomie," measured by one's lack of consensus with the dominant Anglo-group norms of the community. (2) The nature of goals—means socialization in American society creates a strain toward "dominant culture anomie" measured by relatively high acceptance of illegitimate means for attaining "success". (3) Since the strain toward anomie depends on one's objective chances for achieving the success goal using legitimate means, which in turn depend on one's "objective access" to legitimate means, the greater one's objective access (measured by a nine component social structure access scale), the less the strain toward dominant culture anomie. Then, (4) the greater the anomie (of various types), the greater the deviancy of various types.

Segregation and Desegregation

"An Experimental Study of Attitude Change towards Negroes," Stuart W. Cook, Department of Psychology, New York University, New York 3, New York, and Laurence S. Wrightsman, Jr., Department of Psychology, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 5, Tenn.

A study is being conducted by Cook and Wrightsman in an effort to see if contact with equal-status Negroes for a fairly long period of time has any influence upon the attitude of prejudiced whites. The contact is an on-the-job nature but there are also occasions for more formal interaction.

"Status Crystallization and Inter-Racial Attitudes," S. Joseph Fauman, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Fauman is in the process of investigating social class, status crystallization, and attitudes towards segregation in both public schools and private housing in the Detroit metropolitan area. Data are being gathered from an area probability sample of the white population.

Editor's note: At the time we received information from Dr. Fauman, the study was approaching completion but the final analysis had not been made and the final report had not as yet been written.

Community Relations

"A Study of Children's Sense of Community," Richard K. Kerckoff, Merrill Palmer Institute, Detroit 2, Michigan.

In an abstract which describes a study of children's sense of community, Kerckoff and his associate, Flo Gould, suggested that many educators today are convinced that if Americans are going to build a strong, healthy society at home and also continue to provide the world leadership we have already assumed, future generations of us will have to be taught to have a stronger sense of community—i.e., a greater understanding and commitment to the other human beings who live in our neighborhoods and in the world community. How can these things be learned? Do children at various stages in their life cycle have a readiness for learning about people who are unlike themselves, and for being sympathetic to universal human needs?

In order to begin studying some of the questions raised by these large problems, it is necessary to discover

where children are in their knowledge about and concern for their local, national, and world communities. A questionnaire was designed to sample opinion and knowledge in one age-level of the elementary schools. The fifth grade was chosen arbitrarily as a starting point.

The questionnaire samples the children's perceptions of their local communities, the United States, and the world; how much do children see the rest of the world as being just about like themselves in terms of affluence, color, health, and education? Who do the children think is responsible when people are sick, poor, and old; who should help these people? Who do the children prefer to have as neighbors and as friends—people with certain skills and interests, people like themselves or different from themselves; people who have specific attributes or characteristics? The questionnaire includes repeated items stated both positively and negatively so as to encourage the greatest honesty by the children and to allow for comparisons of their various answers. Administration of the questionnaire in several near-by cities and in suburban areas also permits a comparison of group scores so that hypotheses can be tested concerning the sense of community among children from various locales. Future samples may be drawn from higher and lower grade levels so as to help determine the different ages at which children have specific knowledges and sensitivities.

The findings of this study will be made available to the cooperating schools, for use in the improvement of community education of children.

Education

"Census of School Plans for Negro Children in Prince Edwards County," Paul Hare, Department of Sociology, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

The school plans for 1959-60 of Negro students in Prince Edwards County, Virginia, were collected by the American Friends Service Committee from some 1100 children.

Editor's note: At the time we received the questionnaire an analysis of social factors associated with different types of plans was in progress. For further information, please write directly to Professor Hare.

"Education of Spanish-Speaking Children in the Southwest," H. T. Manuel, University of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

A soon-to-be published study of the problems of educating Spanish-speaking children in the Southwest includes the following sections: (1) historical background —conditions which brought English-speaking and Spanish-speaking people together in the Southwest and the antagonisms which ensued as a result of (2) culture conflicts. Also, (3) the distribution of the population is considered as are (4) problems of education such as the education of children of low socio-economic level, the children of migrants, problems of personality and social development, and language barriers.

"Group Action and Power in the Louisiana School Crisis," Warren Breed, Department of Sociology, Newcomb College, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The principal investigator states, "Few individuals or groups exist to exert countervailing power in a situation of strong reintrenched and institutionalized views. Such a situation, of course, is typical of the Deep South on the race issue. When a vital social pattern is threatened, however, dissenting opinions may be heard. The threat of closing the public schools was strong enough to release hitherto 'silent' faces into public expression."

This study is being conducted by Breed and Forrest E. LaViolette of Tulane and Daniel C. Thompson of Dillard. Several of the questions they hope to answer are: What are the new elements in the population ready to launch a new wave of "public opinion"? What parts of society do they represent? What tactics do they use? And what counteractions are taken by segregationists-in-power?

"Integration of the Carver School District Children into the Oak Park School District, Michigan," Leonard W. Moss, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wayne State University, Detroit 2, Michigan.

The study began in Royal Oak Township as a "natural history of a suburban slum." The township is an all-Negro enclave just beyond the city limits of Northwest Detroit. The research, now being conducted by Leonard Gordon, a doctoral student at Wayne State University, attempts to chronicle the social history of this slum.

In 1961, a financial crisis crippled the township school system. Under a never-before-used school law, the township school board voted itself out of existence. A special election failed to produce new candidates for the board; hence, the district was attached to a contiguous school district (Oak Park). Oak Park is a middle class (40 per cent Jewish) suburb with an excellent school system.

The study now incorporates the on-going problems of attachment and integration of the two merged districts.

"Operational Aspects of the Exchange of Students Program," Harry V. Kincaid, Behavioral Science Program, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California.

Kincaid reports a study of African, Latin American, Near- and Middle-Eastern, and Far Eastern students in the United States. The aim of the study is to relate their

goals to experiences they have had and the influence on goals of these experiences. A sample of 700 students have been drawn from seven different educational settings.

"Segregation, Education, and Academic Performance," Nancy Hoyt St. John, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

This study considers the relation of racial separation in early schooling on the aspirations and academic performance of Negroes in Northern high schools. This involved studying the effect of *de facto* segregation in Northern elementary and junior high schools on the high school performances of Negroes in an integrated Northern high school. The central hypothesis of this study is: holding constant socio-economic class of the individual and of the elementary and junior high schools attended, there is a positive relation between the degree of racial integration experienced in those elementary and junior high schools and the level of aspiration of academic performance of Negro students in integrated Northern high schools.

In order to test this, several methods were used. A questionnaire administered to all juniors in high schools in a New England city has furnished data on aspirations, extra-curricular participation, previous schools attended and background variables. School files provided data on grades and test scores. Interviews with principals of all schools attended by Negroes have furnished racial and social estimates for these schools in the years in which present juniors have attended them. These estimates will be checked against 1950 and 1960 non-white census percentage for school districts that match census boundaries and against parochial school attendance figures.

"A Study of Institutional Selection and Differential Education," Paul Heist, Center for the Study of Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, California.

At the beginning of the first semester, 1958, a comprehensive five-year research program was begun in the following colleges: Antioch, Reed, San Francisco State, and Swarthmore. The major purpose of this project is to identify the characteristics of students, the nature of the institutional impact, and the relationship between the two in colleges with varied objectives, selection processes, atmosphere, and student bodies. The study also aims to extend knowledge about social and psychological forces that make for varying degrees and kinds of success and/or attainment in college. Though a major concern will be with factors related to academic achievement and to the development of serious intellectual interests, the analysis will be concerned with other kinds of "outcome" of college experience.

Guiding the research are seven major questions, such as: What are the socio-economic and biographical factors, the relevant personality characteristics, the motivations, the educational and vocational aspirations of students in the different institutions at the time of admissions? How do these characteristics differ from institution to institution? What are the relationships between the aptitude levels and personality characteristics of the students selected and the quality and record of the graduates from respective institutions?

The institutions viewed as organizations will be studied to shed light on the determinants of the "character" of each college and on the impact resulting from the college traditions, core values, and administrative arrangements. Information on the institutions will be obtained from the historical documents, minutes and proceedings, accreditation and self-study reports, interviews with previous and contemporary administrators and faculty, and other observations. This study of the institutions will be continuous throughout the four years, becoming more focused as the study proceeds.

Both the cross-sectional and longitudinal (panel) approach to the assessment of the students is included in the design. Such data will be obtained chiefly from the students themselves and from records kept by the colleges. This information will be gathered through questionnaires (biographical, socio-economic, attitudinal), personality inventories (traits, values, interests), autobiographies, interviews, and faculty evaluations. The classes being tested and the scheduling of testing is as follows: (a) Cross-sectional, Fall, 1958, total freshman and sophomore classes; Spring, 1959, senior classes; Fall, 1961, freshmen of that year (4th year of study). Longitudinal—the freshman class of the fall, 1958, will be tested again at the beginning of the sophomore year and at the end of the senior year, 1962. To supplement the comprehensive data on the one class in each school which is to be studied over the four years, a random-sample has been drawn for additional testing and for interviewing.

The investigation will continue into a fifth year to determine the placement of graduates in graduate schools or vocational positions, and to determine their marital status. The people from the interview sample will be seen again during the fifth year following their matriculation into graduate programs.

Housing

"Cross Class and Color Interactional Pattern in a Racially Mixed Neighborhood," William T. Lin, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

The residual stability and background homogeneity hypotheses advanced by community sociologists have been

challenged as well as partially confirmed by the MIT and Minneapolis studies conducted by L. Feftinger and Caplow respectively. This study is to test the degree of neighborliness among cross racial and class sections of the city's fringe neighborhood. The main descriptive aim is to ascertain residential proximity as a factor inducive to intensive interaction despite the color and class differences. A small sample of the neighborhood consisting of fifty households was drawn. Student interviewers were sent to collect data.

"The Effects of Urban Renewal on Racial Residential Segregation," Laurence K. Northwood, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

The purpose of this study is to discover the effects of urban renewal on racial residential segregation, and to describe the program of agencies, which may be involved through urban renewal social services, in the amelioration of this problem. According to Northwood, the central question will be investigated by a comprehensive analysis of race-related data in central cities and suburbia. At present the 1960 census and Survey Research Center Consumer studies of the University of Michigan have been analyzed according to IBM machine protocols already used with data gathered in 1953 and 1956 for the purpose of describing the characteristics of populations living in the central city and suburb rings, with special reference to indices of segregation. Moreover, there is an examination of the work of agencies providing urban renewal social services, insofar as they touch on minority housing and community inter-group relations. The correspondent indicates that this second part is based on an extensive survey of 160 officials and agency executives of urban renewal, human relations and social service agencies, and citizen groups in forty cities, with concentrated focus on fifteen target cities in the urban north. The survey consists of a twenty-page interview with each official. The data gathering was completed in 1960. In addition, there is the preparation of detailed case studies of the problems and work of agencies providing these services in ten Northern metropolitan areas. These ten areas were selected for further study because of special problems or patterns of organization following the analysis of the pilot survey. There are local experts who will prepare each of the detailed community case studies, who are collaborators in the end report. And, finally, the development of sociological principles to describe change and social disorganization of urban centers is an important aspect of the research.

In responding to the questionnaire, Northwood indicates, "While the focus of the research described here is on race relations, the general problems with which the author is concerned are of broader theoretical significance relating to: (1) processes in the institutionalization of social welfare institutions in a laissez-faire economy; (2) processes which affect residential land use...; (3) the nature of professional intervention by social service, human relations, and housing and planning agencies; and (4) furthermore, a general theory of segregation is proposed which integrates theories of segregation emphasizing its distribution, coercive and voluntary aspects.

"Neighborhood Cohesion in a Transitional Urban Area," Kathryn P. Meadow, Merrill-Palmer Institute, 71 East Ferry Street, Detroit 2, Michigan.

To determine the degree of neighborhood integration in past and present areas and the use of past, present and future neighbors as reference groups: interview schedules were administered to 122 respondents in Highland Park, Michigan, a racially changing community within the city limits of Detroit.

This information will be related to such areas as racial and religious minority status, mechanisms alternative to or competitive with neighborhood groups (participation with relatives, friends, voluntary associations, etc.), attitudes toward past and present neighborhoods and racial change, and past socialization experiences.

"Urban Renewal and Negro Residence in Boston," Morton Rubin, Department of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston 15, Massachusetts.

Research conducted in collaboration with L. K. Northwood and Associates was reported by Rubin. He does not describe the research in detail but makes some interesting generalizations about the work carried out.

Urban rehabilitation serves as a catalyst to action. For the upwardly mobile person, he may move upward socially while remaining in the neighborhood through active participation in the renewal process. It is possible that the entire neighborhood may arise socially. Such community participation may obviate the need for geographical mobility to a higher status community. For Negroes segregated socially and limited economically, such rehabilitation viewed as social action may help social mobility. It remains to be seen if a rehabilitated neighborhood becomes attractive to higher prestige ethnic-class groups as well, thus retaining those already present, and perhaps drawing in others who are usually alienated by Negro dominance. Otherwise, ghettoization is intensified.

Boston's Negro population is less than 10 per cent of the total population, but it is highly concentrated. It has increased about 50 per cent whereas the city has generally lost population. Urban redevelopment and general demolition has removed low income housing and has driven such people to lower middle income neighborhoods where they do not enter public housing projects. Pressure on middle-class neighborhoods motivates urban rehabilitation projects to hold the line.

Political Participation

"Negro Political Participation in the South," Donald R. Matthews and James W. Prothro, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

This three-year study, the first major one of a series, attacks the problem of Negro political participation at three different but complementary levels of analysis, using three kinds of data.

First, "a massive statistical analysis of Negro registration figures, by county, obtained from the U.S. Civil Rights Commission Report and other sources will be made."

Second, "A South-wide opinion survey will be conducted with a random sample of approximately 1000 adult Negroes and 1000 adult whites in the former Confederate states. The questionnaires... will seek to elicit information from both on participation rights, political competence, perceived leadership structures, political life histories, voting records, racial and political attitudes, and expectations about changes in race relations."

Third, "Intensive community studies will be made in four counties, ranging from a black belt county in Mississippi to an industrial city in the Upper South... In addition to routine techniques of the community study, we will secure a random sample of both Negro and white opinion in each. The four communities have been chosen from those falling within our South-wide sample so that additional interviews can be taken to obtain a small but serviceable sample of Negro and white opinion in each."

Given their state of knowledge, these researchers find it inappropriate to restrict their inquiry to clear-cut hypotheses for rigorous testing. Their thinking is, however, guided by a number of general hypotheses including, for example, that certain characteristics of white voting behavior are not true in the case of the Negro. But their main problem is to *describe* Negro political participation and to explain the conditions under which the rate and types of Negro participation vary.

Editor's note: Further information of this research, a part of the Rockefeller Foundation Program of Research on "The Changing Position of the Negro," may be obtained by writing the correspondent.

Migration

"Internal Migration and Urbanization," Clarence Senior, Department of Sociology, Brooklyn College, City University of New York, Brooklyn, New York.

This study was mentioned as "contemplated research" in the *1961 Newsletter*. In response to the latest questionnaire Senior reports the background and premises of the current study of "internal migration and urbanization." His remarks are divided into two categories: background and premises.

As background information Senior reports: internal migration involves about one person in every five of the total population; around 30 to 33 million persons have moved their homes annually each year since World War II. Almost all move into new neighborhoods; over 5 million have moved from one state to another each year; and it is in the main, a country to city movement. Many of the new urban dwellers come relatively short distances geographically, but if they have come from farms they are likely not to know as much about the complexities of city living as would be desirable. Large numbers of migrants must bridge both long geographical distances *and* great cultural differences, since much of the movement is between regions of the country. Many come from those sections of the country where large numbers of persons are disadvantaged when judged by any of the usual indices such as high death rates, high birth rates, widespread illiteracy, low per capita income, high proportions in agriculture, forestry and extractive occupations, etc.

Among the premises upon which Senior's research is based are the following: (1) Internal migration will continue and probably increase if the present speed of economic development is maintained or improved. (Standard Metropolitan areas contained about 30 per cent of all our people in 1900, and about 60 per cent by 1956. Most estimates for 1965 project at least 66 per cent.) (2) It is essential to the health of the entire national economy that migration continue and even increase, in the interests of an efficient allocation of human and other natural resources. (3) The migration at present is often wasteful in time, money, and energy. It penalizes many of those who pull up their stakes and travel in search of a job, or a better job, or better life chances for their children. Often tiny life savings are gambled on the move to the city. The move may well turn out to be relatively successful economically; often it is harmful to family life and to the personal development of individuals involved. (4) The migration also frequently helps to contribute to the further complication of life in large urban areas. Probably most city dwellers do not understand the dynamics of urban change; that the "emptying out of the central city" and "the flight to the suburbs" have a natural history of many decades is not widely realized. The entry of conspicuously different ethnic groups into areas which have been declining steadily for years dramatizes the deterioration, may well cause further "flight," and may lead to deterioration in human relations. The stranger becomes both the symbol of the end of an era and the "cause" of urban blight.

Successful urban living involves a variety of patterns of learned behavior: First, the newcomer must learn, and learn rapidly, how to cope with new and strange problems.

Habits learned in different, and usually simpler, surroundings do not make for satisfactory results in the new environment. Customary ways of making a living, keeping house, raising children, visiting friends and neighbors, playing and worshipping, may all, and all at one time, be called into question. Habits treated casually in the old environment may become, in the new, suddenly invested with high emotional content (e.g., disposal of refuse). And to all these puzzling changes often goes the reduction in self-esteem which comes from being labelled as a "problem," from being treated as a member of a conspicuous "minority" instead of as a person. Secondly, the "host" people also must learn to cope with new situations; to understand what is happening and how to speed up the adjustment process. Neighborhood and city transitions can be brought about peacably and without major personal, social, economic, and political disruption. However, citizens must be aware of the factors involved and organize and guide the process.

PLANNED RESEARCH

The following is an indication of several areas where research is still in the early stages of formulation but, on the basis of our correspondents, it seems safe to assume that the studies proposed will be carried out.

Social Action

"Feed-back of Social Science Data into Local Communities: An Experiment in Communication," Lewis M. Killian and Charles M. Grigg, Institute for Social Research, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

The lack of interest or confidence in the conclusions of the social scientist and the social scientist's dictum that upon completion and publication of research his task is finished, may tend to perpetuate the gap between social science and social policy. The result is that policy-makers do not utilize the findings of social scientists and community members are often not given the opportunity to evaluate and challenge these results. According to Killian and Grigg, race relations is one of the areas in which the gap between social research and social action is the greatest. Social and psychological isolation of white and Negro communities from each other and restricted communications have caused two types of ignorance. First white people have known little about the actual needs and problems of their Negro neighbors; and, second, white leaders do not know Negro leaders as working partners in the task of solving community problems.

As a solution to these problems, the correspondents propose a program of action research: the feedback of social science findings on critical issues to leaders in communities in which the research is conducted. This could be accomplished, they say, by developing a "community conference" pattern which would involve bringing together white and Negro leaders in the community for joint consideration of community problems. The community conference plan should, if successful, achieve the objectives of "(1) reducing the degree of isolation between white and Negro communities, (2) initiating positive action on problems which, while less fundamental than segregation, are important in their own right, and (3) establishing the pattern of communication and negotiation which might eventually be utilized in dealing with problems of segregation. At the same time, the research findings produced for purposes of discussion would become a valuable community resource even if the bi-racial community conference did not become viable."

Racial Relations

"Racial Relations in Dealing with Alcoholics, Homosexuals, Drug Addicts," Alexander Bassin, Psychological Testing Service, King's County Court, and Yeshiva University, Brooklyn 29, New York.

At present Bassin reports that groups of homosexuals and drug addicts at the B.A.R.O. Civic Center Clinic, 44 Willoughby Street—integrated although group composition is equally divided between Negroes and whites—are currently being studied. She states: "We feel that acceptance of a desegregated setting is established by the non-judgmental, fully acceptant attitude by the group therapist which sets a model of behavior for the groups. We are considering the application of the 'F' scale on a 'before' and 'after' basis to the group population and we hypothesize that there will be a lowering of authoritarianism after the group therapy experience."

Segregation and Desegregation

"Sources of Social Resistance to Desegregation," Norman Jackman, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

This study is intended to explore the question of why desegregation attempts have met with apparent success in some Southern communities and with failure in others. It was based on the observation that reactions to desegregation proceedings are variable and often unpredictable. (For example, the schools were quietly integrated in Oklahoma City, while in Little Rock the same action provokes a state of resistance.) The study, which is in the planning stage, will focus on a factor which is usually

present in racial conflict, according to Jackman, namely, the prevalence of a disposition by dominant majorities to participate in actions which ensure the continuation of racial barriers, the disposition of which may or may not be mobilized.

In broad terms, the objective of the study is to employ the available data to assess the role of such attitudes in explaining differences between two operationally defined community types: (1) non-resisting communities in which desegregation has been accepted with a minimum of social discord, and (2) those in which social resistance has provoked intergroup tensions. The key question is: Can the difference between the two types of communities be due to unequal proportions of hostile forms in decision-making groups within each community type? Jackman suggests that it is likely that certain key individuals within any Southern community are capable of triggering latent attitudes of resistance, which, if left dormant, would have allowed desegregation processes to occur without disturbance. The main hypothesis holds that the principal factor in acceptance or rejection of integration depends on the action of the community decision-makers.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCH FROM OUR READERS

As indicated previously, everyone who received the questionnaire was asked, "Are there any particular areas in the intergroup relations field where you would like to see more research undertaken or where you feel there is a gap in present knowledge?" If the respondent felt there was such a need, and, indeed, most did, they were asked to designate the specific areas. Most often, the response to this request took the form of a very brief statement which we have tried to pigeon-hole in its most appropriate category. Some respondents gave rather elaborate recommendations and perhaps it would be most appropriate to begin with one of these.

Thomas Pettigrew of the Department of Social Relations, Harvard University, in an article, entitled "Social Psychology and Desegregation Research," *The American Psychologist,* March, 1961, says that the following gaps exist in present research: Conditions Governing Violence or Non-Violence in the Process of Desegregation; and The Stultifying Conformity Attendant with Desegregation. He suggests that the reasons for lack of research in this area are multi-fold: (1) The lack of extensive foundation support; (2) Conformity pressures apply in the South deterring the process; (3) Inadequacy of traditional psychological thinking to cope with present processes—i.e., the relative neglect of situational variables in interracial behavior and the limited interpretation of the use of the attitude concept.

He discusses at length the problem of dealing with situational variables as demonstrated by a variety of cases where segregation co-exists with integration, where there is no generalized attitude as opposed to cases where "other-directed" individuals, whose attitudes shift with changes in expectations, are more specifically tied to particular situations. Pettigrew suggests that situational variables, structure attitude change, and situational analysis requires the measure of racial attitudes in the full context of counter-values, e.g., where economic values, values for law and order, or education override prejudice. Moreover, he states that the attitude concept cannot be treated as if it only served an expressive function. Attitudes can be: an objective appraisal, a social adjustment, or involve externalization.

Pettigrew makes several suggestions for future research including: desegregation polls with broader coverage and more theoretical direction; better means of measurement; and interdisciplinary case studies with a longitudinal view, i.e., sampling before legal rulings, during the height of the desegregation process, and after several years of accommodation.

Oscar Cohen, National Program Director of the Anti-Defamation League, in an address entitled "The Implications of Intergroup Relations Study for Sociology" made to the Society for the Study of Social Problems in August 1961, insists that with respect to the race problem, "a national emergency" exists which calls for "heroic action."

He calls for an emphasis on applied research since the immediate situation demands interpretation, analysis, and recommended action.

Mr. Cohen suggests four areas of immediate significance where research could produce concrete and highly beneficial results.

(1) It is important to know more about the extent to which law has affected attitudes and action. "How effective are laws in eliminating discrimination? Such research might bring as an immediate consequence revision of present laws and certain precautions in drafting new laws."

(2) "We need to know a great deal more about the motivation of majority and minority students and the affect upon academic achievement and school life generally of minority group problems and conflict... Extremely important, too, is the necessity of knowing more about the extent to which teachers are prepared to meet with intergroup problems in the classroom, the attitudes of teachers and the manner in which intergroup relations as a subject is dealt with in the classroom."

(3) The role of religion in making or unmaking prejudice is another vital area. "If we know where and how religion makes prejudice, the action implications for the religious community would be immensely compelling."

(4) Field situations afford opportunities for study with significant theoretical implications. From field studies of community tension situations such as that in Little Rock we could learn a good deal more about leadership and power structure of a community.

Mr. Cohen goes on to consider some of the technical difficulties in such research. He recognizes a number of barriers and recommends that an intensive research program would be best suited to organized and coordinated effort by such organizations as SSSP and SPSSI. These organizations ought to work in close conjunction with practitioners, i.e., social workers, intergroup relations personnel, etc., in order to guarantee a more rapid pace in the solution of our intergroup relations problems.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

It suffices to say that it is impossible to report on all the recommendations of all our correspondents. Once again we have chosen those which seem most relevant.

The Nature of Prejudice

Several correspondents suggest a study and enumeration of the effects of race prejudice in America with particular reference to American prestige as determined by evaluators in foreign lands. Several others hope to see a more thorough study of the effects of propaganda on the change of attitudes of prejudice.

Bernard Phillips of the Department of Sociology, University of Illinois, suggests a more critical exploration of the contact theory of prejudice; research which would bring together many variables which specify conditions under which contact reduces prejudice. Elsa E. Robinson, Department of Psychology, New York University, would like to have a number of questions raised relating to the development of prejudice in children, as would several other readers. Finally in this category many people just state "more work on the nature of prejudice."

Personality and Prejudice

H. L. Ansbacher of the University of Vermont suggests that fruitful research might be carried out in the problem of adjusted vs. maladjusted responses toward being discriminated against and their personality correlation. Daniel Levinson of the Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, recommends research on the personality effects of desegregation in Negroes. Several people suggested that there was a need for research on the divergent or new complementary findings in personality factors and prejudice. In addition, the following two recommendations were made: A study of the relationship, if any, of the feeling that as a member of a minority one is discriminated against as displacement for personal inadequacies or failures. The problem of substitute behavior, i.e., what happens when intergroup hostility is made "impolite," just as the question is asked, "What do alcoholics do when they are forced to stop drinking?"

Three correspondents suggested research along the following lines: a study of attitudes toward organizations advocating violence, such as the Black Muslims, on the part of different socio-economic groups of Negroes and whites. Reverend Gabriel Brinkman would like to see greater investigation of the process of attitudinal changes in integration situations. Anthony Deiulio, College of Education, University of Toledo, is particularly interested in the process of education in bringing forth such attitudinal changes.

"Factors of radical attitude shift as a function of altered social situations," was the concern of several individuals who responded to our questionnaire. More than one correspondent agreed with Robert L. Kahn, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, in desiring longitudinal studies, preferably experimental in nature, showing changes in attitude and perception which attend the process of desegregation. Several others shared the concern of Richard Kerckhoff of the Merrill-Palmer Institute that more attention should be paid to the dynamics of learning by children and adults of specific attitudes towards human difference.

Sidney Rosen of the Department of Psychology, Marquette University, asked the pointed question, "Under what conditions can one expect attitude change following upon racial desegregation?" Rosen raises the question as to whether or not some of our colleagues, motivated by undoubtedly good intentions, prejudice the outcome of their studies. And Bernard Yadeff, Clinical Psychologist, Pittsburgh Child Guidance Center, asks why individuals, who honestly hold opinions on the ethic of desegregation (presumably favorable) do not implement these opinions either as individuals or as group members when the opportunity arises.

A number of individuals were concerned with the self-perception of members of ethnic groups; particularly Negroes, Jews, and Puerto Ricans. Donald S. Dushkind, Department of Sociology, Adelphi College, would like to see more research done on Jewish ethnocentricism.

Finally, the problem of stereotyping was of concern to many. How, for example, do members of one national group form ideas about others?; What is the phenomenological field of ethnically different persons during interpersonal contact?; Why—asks Fred Massarik, the Jewish Federation Council, Los Angeles— don't we have more generic research on interpersonal perception, (e.g. Negro views of Jews, Jewish attitudes towards in-migrating Orientals) among minority groups? Quentin A. Snyder, University College, Michigan State University, and Peter I. Rose, Department of Sociology, Smith College, both raise questions about contact with single representatives of minority groups and its relation to influencing stereotypes. The question as to whether these individuals are considered as "typical of" or "different from" the groups they "represent" is particularly relevant.

Intergroup Relations

A common theme under this rubric is that of intergroup relations as related to individual and/or collective well-being as a dependent variable. William D. Lakin, of the School of Social Work, Ohio State College, is particularly interested in the role of the majority in understanding minority viewpoints. Darwin D. Solomon, Center for Community Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, asked, "What modes of adjustment are possible under what conditions when minority groups and majority group values are in basic conflict? Are there alternatives to minority group disintegration?" Several related questions deal with the on-going influences which lead to friendship or antipathy between members of different ethnic groups; and the effect of acceptance and integration of previous "out" groups that tend to become dominant "in" groups.

Many people discuss the problems of socio-economic status of various groups: e.g., the relation between whites and Negroes of relatively high socio-economic status; the interrelation of class differences to racial attitude; the effects of segregation or "caste-like" barriers in the formation of sub-cultures or class relations within a caste structure; the characteristics and life-style of middle-class Negroes as compared to whites; social class and economic prejudice as it contaminates or interacts with minority group prejudice; and the relation between race, economic level and illegitimacy. James Wilson, Department of Political Sciences, University of Chicago, mentions a special concern with perceptions, attitudes and goals of lower-income Negro families.

In the realm of interreligious problems, several of our readers indicated a desire for more research in Protestant-Catholic conflict. For example, Father Gabriel Biondolillo, the College of Our Lady of the Ozarks, is interested in the problem of the "lack of understanding as to how the Catholic 'ticks' by non-Catholic researchers. This may cause more harm than good in the desire to be non-biased." Samuel Klusner, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, would like to see further study on religious participation and prejudice. He is one of many who suggest that this was an area of research which had not been fully exploited.

Others indicated a growing concern with the problem of anti-Semitism and the emergence of Nazi-like groups in American society.

Intermarriage was a topic raised by many respondents. The main concern seems to be with interracial marriage in general and particularly with the problems faced by the off-spring of mixed marriages.

Racial and Ethnic Groupings

Jessie Bernard, Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State University would like to have more data on third and fourth generations of ethnic and racial groups. She is particularly interested in the problem of "what happens to ethnicity?" and asks the question, "How do third and fourth generations react to one another?" Gladys Myer of Barnard College raises several questions related to Negro-Puerto Rican relations in New York City; and the problems of the new migrant to the city in terms of ethnic characteristics.

Editor's note: An increasing number of respondents, over the past few years, have felt that there is a dearth of information about Negro-Puerto Rican relations. It is interesting to note that the Editor has never received, by means of our questionnaire, reports of research of this nature.

Desegregation

Melvin Brooks, Department of Sociology, Southern Illinois University, feels that there is not enough research on the alternative ways of achieving desegregation and a clear understanding of the relative success of these methods in different types of communities. Eleanor Kaplan of the Department of Sociology, Western Reserve University, wants to see more research on the techniques used by action agencies for the alleviation of conflict in situations of discrimination. Robert Hanson, Department of Sociology, University of Colorado, was one of several individuals who was interested in "natural experiments" on the efficiency of Gandhian-type non-violent means techniques compared with more typically American means for inducing change in attitudes toward a common set of values and standards. Many people are interested in the effects of desegregation on children directly involved in the process, especially in terms of their own self-images and the images of others toward them.

Peter Rossi, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, would like to see a "rational plan for

desegregation, taking into account the low income level and cultural poverty of urban Negro masses."

Social Change and Political Action

Several writers, including Martin Oppenheimer, Social Science Department, Temple University, indicated an interest in social movements and social change as they affect intergroup relations. More specifically, the question was asked by many, "Why has there not been adequate research on administrative decision-making in coping with critical incidents involving desegregation?"

In the area of political action, varying questions are raised regarding the problems of civil liberties, Negro political action, the action of pressure groups (especially those hidden or semi-secret), group lobbying, and the role of law and its impact on attitude change.

Robert Ort of the Health and Welfare Council, Cleveland, Ohio, raises the important question of political scapegoating. He asks, for example, for some research on the problem "of liberal organizations being tagged communist and then denying it so as to become right wing themselves."

Communication and Mass Media

Any number of people raise questions about the handling of interracial and other intergroup relations by press, TV and radio; the attribution of stereotypes to minority group members; and the putting of minorities in a bad light. Several suggest that while it is true that the mass media have made an effort to avoid stereotyping in their current programming, nonetheless, old movies shown during the day and in the late evening hours do tend to reinforce the stereotypic images some people hold of minorities. Others are concerned with the treatment of integration and desegregation in the press and other opinion-forming media and raise the question as to whether or not such reports are frequently biased.

Bernard Thorsell, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California, raised the question of having more research on the use of mass media as a means of reducing intergroup tensions, erasing stereotypes, and encouraging understanding.

Interpersonal communication was the concern of many, and it was the feeling of several of our correspondents that insufficient investigation has been done along the lines of intergroup communication, i.e., between people and groups in different social milieus.

Finally, in this same area, Marshall Powers, Department of Social Science, Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, North Carolina, is particularly interested in the "breakdown in communication between so-called 'moderates' of both white and Negro groups in the South," and would like to see more research conducted along those lines.

Education

Clark Bouwman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Florida Presbyterian College, is interested in studying relative education levels of accomplishment of students in Negro and white schools in the South. Many other correspondents suggest that fruitful research could be carried out on the levels of accomplishment of Negro and white students in both segregated and integrated schools. Kenneth Clark, of the Department of Psychology of the City College of New York, was one of many who suggested a study of the precise and specific effects of desegregated education on academic achievement, etc., of Negro children. Leonard W. Moss,, Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Wayne State University, raised questions about the impact of integration on educative functions, e.g., the learning process, value change, etc. And Erdmann B. Palmore, Department of Sociology, Yale University, suggests research along the lines of the effects of school desegregation on prejudice and racial interaction.

Colleagues working in the field of education, particularly those teaching in teachers colleges, frequently indicate a concern with curriculum materials surrounding the whole process of training future teachers in intergroup relations. Correlatively, Dan Selakovich, Department of Social Science, Western Texas State College, is interested in exploring "attempts by racial and nationality groups to influence use of materials in the teaching of the social sciences." Gilbert Trachtman, who is research coordinator of the Long Beach City School District, is concerned with the effect of segregation on the psychological development of majority groups, especially in the field of education.

Nancy Hoyt St. John, a doctoral candidate in the Harvard School of Education, would like to see more research conducted on the relation of race to aspirations in academic performance when one controls on social and economic class.

Faculty members from colleges across the land, especially those in smaller communities, would like to see a more thorough investigation of the "town" and "gown" relationships—between the community and the college—especially in terms of the problems of intergroup relations on a community level. The assumption of many is that the schools, "being more progressive" in their attitudes toward minorities, frequently do not gain recognition in the eyes of the community or are considered to be an irritating element. Greater coordination of effort between these groups to open lines of communication is encouraged, together with more intensive research on this process.

Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, National President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority of Washington, D.C. asks sociologists and psychologists to help her answer the following question: "Why does it continue to be difficult to develop genuinely integrated membership in college sorority groups?" Mrs. Parker was one of a number of respondents who would like more critical studies carried on in intergroup relationships on college campuses: contact, formal interaction, and informal socializing.

Action, Reform, and Guidance

Irving Babow, School of Social Work at the University of California in Berkeley, is interested in evaluation studies to improve counselling in guidance programs so that culturally handicapped youth with talent will be identified and encouraged to stay in school. In a related recommendation, Madrigale McDenner, Clinical Psychologist from Illinois, is interested in experimenting with programs "to break up the matriarchal systems in lower class Negro families in order to start Negro boys off in school, community, and home, as responsible, masculine, achieving people." And E. E. Synder, a social scientist from Kansas State Teachers College, asked several questions about the effect of high school guidance programs in guiding minority members with talent *away* from college preparation courses and terminating potential calibre students.

A large group of respondents indicate an interest in the effectiveness of workshops on intergroup relations in changing attitudes and behavior and an examination of the whole question of the workshop as an effective technique in reducing intergroup tensions. Sidney Purlow of the Department of Psychology at Yale asks, "What factors are responsible for the variation in the degree to which minority group members and majority group members participate in social action groups aimed at renouncing discrimination?" And H. Rogosin, a psychologist from Hollywood, California, was one of at least twenty individuals who suggested that not enough is being done to apply the research findings of social scientists, educators and psychologists to actual intergroup problems.

Miscellaneous

Many correspondents indicated a desire to have more research in the realms of health, education, and welfare as affecting minority groups. The integration of hospitals was of concern to several; the problems of integrating private schools were important problems to others; a whole range of questions regarding property values and race were raised by still others. Moreover, employment opportunities for Negroes were mentioned by several correspondents, including the problem of academic employment of non-whites in colleges and in research organizations. There were further recommendations regarding methodology itself, including comments on a wider utilization of the case study method, more information about national polls being made available, and a greater use of the panel technique in survey designs.

Finally, one of the most gratifying things to those who have worked on this publication over the years, is the increasing demand for a journal of intergroup relations research which can discuss—across disciplinary lines—the very problems which have been raised by many of our correspondents.

THE 1962 CENSUS

The next survey of research in intergroup relations will be conducted in March, 1962. As in the past, a preliminary report will be presented at the annual meetings of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. These meetings—immediately preceding those of the American Sociological Association—will be held in Washington, D.C. in August, 1962. A final report, in the form of the annual *Research Bulletin,* is scheduled for publication early in 1963.

If readers would like to add the names of colleagues to the mailing list, to obtain the questionnaire and/or the *Research Bulletin,* please contact the Editor: Dr. Peter I. Rose, 107 Wright Hall, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

The Editor wishes to express his thanks to Beau Fly Jones, for her splendid editorial assistance. Mrs. Jones was largely responsible for conducting the preliminary analysis of the returned questionnaires and was most helpful in aiding in the tedious job of abstracting research reports.

Once again our gratitude is extended to Oscar Cohen, Morton J. Sobel and the staff of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for both financial and moral support in this endeavor. It is this organization which—by offering their facilities, their advice and encouragement—made this issue of the Research Bulletin on Intergroup Relations *possible.*

PETER I. ROSE, *Editor*